THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,410—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
...h Aug.	PERSIA	8000	....	....
...h "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
...h "	CALEDONIA	8000	....	....
...d Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
...th "	OCEANA	7000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
...rd "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
...Octr	EGYPT	8000	....	....
...h "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
...d "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
...th "	MANTUA	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Southampton, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON from MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Passengers leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place by 2 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

...h Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
...th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
...d Feb.	OCEANA	7000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
...th "	CHINA	8000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
...th "	ARABIA	8000	....	....
...d Mar.	MACEDONIA	10000	....	....
...th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
...th "	ARCADIA	7000	....	....
...th "	PERSIA	8000	....	....
...th "	MARMORA	10000	....	....
...th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
...th "	MANTUA	11000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
...th May.	ARABIA	8000	....	....
...th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	13000
...th "	EGYPT	8000	....	....

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Aug. 1911
D. Balduino	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Sept. 1911
R. Rubattino	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Oct. 1911

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 740; Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Aug. 1911
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1911
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Oct. 1911

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 155 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. TIMOSCI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs.	17th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Lhasa	2184	Fri.	18th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Madura," 1,956 tons, sailing on Wednesday, 16th August, calling at ports, as inducement offers, for particulars, of which apply to the undersigned.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Saturday 12th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

11th August, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	31st Aug. 1911.
Australien	6,365	Aumeran	28th Sept. 1911.
Nera	6,538	Casanova	26th Oct. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	23rd Nov. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	21st Dec. 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Brano	18th Jan. 1912.
Ville de la Ciotat	6,378	Eschenauer	15th Feb. 1912.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Nera	5,538	Casanova	11th Aug. 1911.
Oceanien	4,143	Sellier	8th Sept. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
Elysia	6363	W. Robertson	21st Aug. 1911.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Sept, "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	23rd " "
Circassia	6716	C F Osborne R N R	9th Oct, "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th Nov, "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	18th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	4th Dec, "
Olympia	5124	G. Mitchell	20th " "
Circassia	6716	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	3rd Jan. 1912
Scindia	5105	W. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	7th Feb. "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	23th Feb. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Mar. "
Olympia	5121	G. Mitchell	24th " "
Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	8th Apr. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
Castalia	6383	J. Hamilton	4th May "
Elysia	6363	A. Haig	17th " "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	3rd June "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 418	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail on or about
b Praesident	3,310	Bremer	16th August,
a Somali	2,655	Kasch	19th "
b Markgraf	3,680	Ihle	6th September,

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

54. Medow Street, Bombay 24th July, 1911.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 325,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hydersbad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

POONA RACES.

BINOCULARS.—

The new series of Binoculars have met with an excellent reception since introduced. There is no doubt that these glasses are much appreciated by the public on account of

1. Neat and handy form.
2. Convenient focussing.
3. High Optical qualities.
4. Increased field of view.
5. Enhanced sterios-copic effect.
6. Greater illumination.

GOERZ'
NEO-TRIEDER.
HELI-TRIEDER.
TRIEDER.
PAGOR.
GLASSES.

No binocular at present on the market whether by a first class maker or not combines perfect optical qualities in the light and handy form as that of the GOERZ' MODELS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	... Rs. 1-2	per lb.
"	"	" cooked on cut ... " 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	... Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	... " 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	.. " 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	... " 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs. each		... Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re.1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day, As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and exact means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for information that I, ADAMJI MULLA ABDULALLY, propose erecting a THEATRE at New Charney Road, on the vacant ground belonging to the Improvement Trust, and numbered 52, Scheme III admeasuring about 1,200 sq. yds, and situated in the Municipal D. Ward.

Notice is hereby given that any objections to the erection of the said THEATRE should be received by the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, not later than the 22nd day of August, 1911, that is within 14 days from the issue of this notice.

Bombay, 7th August, 1911.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. on the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 26th July, 1911.

NOTICE.

Estate of H. BICKNELL, late of Falmouth, in England, an attorney of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed H. BICKNELL, deceased, who died at Falmouth, in England, on or about the 20th day of April, 1911, and Probate of whose estate having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 25th day of July, 1911, to Mr. MERWANJI KAIKHUSRO, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said executor at the office of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, at No. 14 K. Hummum street, Fort, Bombay, his Attorneys within one calendar month, from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executor will hand over the assets to the person entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Attorneys for the Executor.

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lane, Zooba's Oart and Parel.

SUIT No. 304 of 1909.

Satyabhamabai
vs,
Ramrao Narayan and others.

Under instructions from Satyabhamabai, wife of Khanderao Moroji, the plaintiff, herein as Mortgagee under an indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st day of August, 1908, of right, title and interest of the 1st defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor and in pursuance of the Consent Decree herein dated 7th day of March, 1911, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will put up for sale by Public Auction, the right title and interest of the plaintiff Satyabhamabai the Mortgagee and the first defendant Ramrao Narayan the Mortgagor, comprised in the said mortgage in the several properties situate at Navi Wadi, 1st and 2nd Fanas Wadi Lanes Zooba's Oart and Parel, particularly described in the particulars of the property hereunder written, which right, title and interest as declared by the Decretal Order, dated the 3rd day of September, 1908, and made in Suit Nos. 579 of 1905 and 597 of 1906, consists of one equal half share in one moiety of the said properties payable to him immediately and one-fifth share in the other moiety, upon the death of his mother Radnabai widow of Narayan Raghunath.

The sale will be held on the premises at Navi Wadi, first described in the said Particulars, on Friday, the 25th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house and out-houses built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Navi Wadi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four sticks be the same, little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old No. 64, New No. 659, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 283, and which said house and premises are assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4302 and 4304, and Street No. 45-48 (1), and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east side thereof by Public New Wadi Lane, on or towards the west side thereof by the compound wall and house of late Shri Krisana Jagannathji and Madhowrao Anant, on or towards the south side thereof by the property and stable of Atmaram Balkrishna, and on or towards the north by the house of Raghoba Madhaw, and which said premises are now in the present occupation of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath and the heirs of Vinayek Wasudev Abaji.

No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land (pension and tax tenure), situate at New Wadi, in the Registration District and City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64, New No. 643, Old Survey No. 387, and New Survey No. 303, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4854, 4855, Street Nos. 33-35 (1), and bounded on the east by the land of Kanji Arjun, on the west by the New Wadi Lane, on the north by the house of Keroba Raghoba, and on the south by the house of Narayan Kashinath, which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenant of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground with their messuage, tenements and dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate in Cart called Molowadi, at Fanas Wadi First Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of the Fort of the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty feet in breadth from north to south and eight feet in length from east, registered under Old No. 273, New No. 1919, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 383, and which said premises at present are assessed under Ward No. 4626, 4627 and 4628, Street No. (1) and (2), and are bounded on the east by Cart belonging to Luxumon Yanaji and Baiva Tanaji-Koli, on the west by a passage reserved to pass and repass all purchasers of the said Cart, on the south by a piece of vacant ground belonging to Dadaba Runsord Joshi, and on the north by the ground and house belonging to Janna Bhicoon Rajey Bhandari, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (pension or tax tenure), situate in Fanas Wadi Second Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 275, New No. 1911, Old Survey No. 284, New Survey No. 283, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4783, Street No. 27 29, and bounded on the east by the property No. 3 described in the schedule, on the west by the said Fanas Wadi Second Lane, on the north by the propety of Sardar Vinayek Vasudev, and on the south by the property of Dinanath Sucaram, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground (pension or tax tenure), situate at first Fanas Wadi Lane, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-nine square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 140, New No. A 1123, Old Survey No. 342, and New Survey No. 2-329, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 4662, Street No. 30-32, bounded on the east by the Fanas Wadi First Lane on the west by the property No. 2 described in this Schedule, on the north by the property of the said Sardar Vinayek Vasudev and on the south by the property of the said Dinanath and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 6—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or ground, situate at Patel Bhoiwada, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement nine thousand two hundred and forty-eight square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 94, New No. 14,227, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 1-259½, together with the bungalows and out-houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward 969 (1), 962 (2), 970 (1), 970 (2), Street No. 329, 329 A, 330 and 330 A, and bounded on the east by the property of Khoja Hasum Shivji, on the west by the property of Jagjiwan Mohundas Tuljaram, on the north by the said Bhoiwada Road, and on the south by the compound of the Government House, Parel, and which said premises are now in the occupation of heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 7.—All that piece and parcel of Government Toka Land or ground, situate on the Parel Hill, Naigaum Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 195, New No. 14331, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 1-2463, together with bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 1462, 1463 1464 (1), Street Nos. 156—157 and bounded on the east by the property of Shaniwar Laxat and others, on the west by the property of the said Shaniwar Laxat, and others on the north by the property of Waman Ballaji, and others, and on the south by the property of Jehangir Khurseedji and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

No. 8—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land forming a portion of Fazendari land, situate in the Zooba's Oart, Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the City of of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 280, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts, together with the building or chawl standing thereon, by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 4356, and Street No. 54, and bounded on the east by the leasehold land of Bora Daulphai Mulla Abdulally, on the west by the leasehold land of Dewram Keshowjee, and a passage of the Oart on the north by the property of Varjiwandas Madowdas, and on the south by a passage of the said Oart and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Narayan Raghunath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Khanderao, Lund and Mehta, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.—*Contd.*

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

On FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Reay House", Apollo Bunder near the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and neatly made, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suite in 10 pieces one very elegant nearly new mahogany piano with Corinthian brass knobs and brass candle holder by "Schreiber," with patent duplex resonator, one large Australian safe on stand, almyrah, cloth press, dressing and wash-hand tables, book case, a large collection of books, rich plateware, glass and crockeryware, side-board and dumwaiter, rich ornaments, teapoys and tables, writing tables, fancy cloak, screen, large carpet, headed chucks, microscope, carved teapoy, cane chairs, half plate camera with lence, real oil paintings by a lady artist, medicine chest, fancy cups and saucers and vases with coat of arms of all nations, flower pots, flower vases, corner stands, meat safe, hall lamp, ice box, copper utensils, brass cage, nearly new gent's and lady's bicycles, sundries, etc., etc, the property of a gentleman, proceeding to America.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. J. R. PATELL and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Nicolas Rozario Freitsz and Carlisto Manuel Jose Freitas, the joint receivers appointed by an order dated 26th day of June, 1911, in suit No. 223 of 1911 and under the power of sale granted to them therein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 9th September, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece of Foras land situated at the South end of Grant Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2,859 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 546, New No. 14094 and Old Survey No. 4 and New Survey No. 1-5591 together with the messuages, hereditaments and premises standing thereon assessed by the Municipality formerly under No 123 and now under Ward Nos. 2378, 2579, 2380 and 2381 and Street Nos. 12, 254, 255, and bounded on the North by the said Grant Road on the East by the ground belonging to Pestonji Hirji Cooper, on the South by the vacant ground of Yelubai Osmatan and on the West by the ground of Merwanji Framji Pande.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. J. R. Patell and Co., Solicitors, at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th August, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUILDING WORK STORES AT THE GO-DOWN at Forjett Street, Tardeo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of the owners, sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th day of August, 1911, at 3 p. m., (S. T.) at the premises as above a large lot of surplus store suitable for building work consisting of bamboos, planks, brass and iron fittings for doors and windows, large copper and brass utensils, wooden cases, benches tables, chairs, pickaxes crowbars, shovels, and similar other articles for building work.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1911.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Right of the Temporary Occupation of the Vacant Land.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises near Carnac Bridge, on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1911, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of the temporary occupation of the following vacant lands:—

Plot Nos. 9B, 10B, 11B, 12B, 13B, Doongry Coly Street.

Full Particulars, Auction conditions and plans of the plots can be seen at the Trust Land Manager's office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction in Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Mongini Brothers, valuable mahogany and French polished furniture, such as single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, side-boards, tapestry, lined drawing room suites of sofa and chairs, writing tables, book cases, show cases, dressing tables, hat-stands, tiletopped teapoys, easy chairs, phonograph, etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 11th August, 1911.

No danger in eating freshly baked cakes, scones, tea-bread, etc., when
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)
—the *sure* raising powder—is used.
Everything baked with "Paisley Flour" is most digestible, even when new, and do you know that any cakes left over and reheated in the oven the following day are almost equal to the freshly baked.
Made by Brown & Polson. Every tin contains recipes for tempting cakes, etc.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
BEST CIGARETTE PAPER

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 9.] [BOMBAY, August 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pkts	dings.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	68 1-4	1-16	
do. do. Rentes ...	98 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ..	93 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do. Gov. securities...	84 1-2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	2 1-16		unchgd
do. 2 months' bence...	24 1-2		unchgd
Bar silver in New York ..	54 1-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-16	0 1-	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-47		01
do. do. New York ..	4-86		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3 p.c.		since
do. short London Bills	2 11-16		unchgd
do. 3 months' sight	2 11-16		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 5-8		unchgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills...	3		unchgd
do. 6 months' fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 1-4		unchgd

Bar Gold 77-8 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India today for Rs. 50,00,000,

Rs. 25,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 13,00,000 " to Bombay
" 3,50,000 " to Madras

Total Rs. 32,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 3 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 3 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 1s 0 5-16d.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sales, Rs. 50,00,000.
Amount to be allotted next week Rs. 50,00,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier. D ll.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	.....
Manchester	Quiet with a moderate enquiry.
Total sales	4,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500
Imports	15,000
Mid-americans	6 02—30
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	9 11-16—1-15

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6 23	6 02	5 97	5 93	5 93
—05	—05	—04	—04	—4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	
5 91	5 95	5 9/	5 8	
—04	—05	—05	—05	

New York Official noon call Oct. 11-23 Jan. 11-24
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 11-05 Jan. 11-07

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Receipts at " Last year ...	.....
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Exports to Continent ...	.....
Spot Cotton— ...	12 40 +10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11 31 +32	Declined on foreign selling and advanced on bullish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11 32 +32	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton ...	12 unchgd
Futures month of Oct. ...	11 24 +34
Futures month of Dec. ...	11 25 +32
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 1-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 3-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 5-16
Good Bhowanagger	d 5 13-16
F. G. Bhowanagger	d 5 15-16
Fine Bhowanagger	d 6 1-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 14-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 2-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6
Good Broach	d 6 3-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 11-32
Fine Broach	d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 15-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 15-16
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F. ...	d 6 1-32

Buyers, &c.—Sellers.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 35 1-4+1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 34 3-4 +1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34 7-8+1-8
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Buyers &c.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 35 unchgd
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Buyers &c.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 85 p.c. ex-ship...	46 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk.—Value.	
YellowGujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship...	46 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept	unchgd
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers	
Brown Cawnpore ...	42 3-4+3-4
Do. Months—August.-Sept.	
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	
Tone—Firmer.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ...	70 1-4—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers,	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...	63 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4+1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4 8 1-2—Aug.-Sept.—Value. Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers ...	2 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ...	d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B.	...56 7-16

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...Nominal.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...	32-9
" " Mutton Tallow ...	35-3

General Tone of Tallow Auction—Quiet.

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ..	16 7 1-2—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...	Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Firm in a much offering.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	...Nothing whatever doing.
Do Months of Shipments	...Oct.-Dec.
German Beet-root 88 p.c.	...13 10 1-2—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...October.
Tone—Very firm at the advance. Closed quieter.	
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India	...18 0 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments	...Jan.-March.
Tone—Firm. Very little doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...13 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16 x 18 C and F Calcutta ...	.....
Do. do. ...	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—12 9—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912 11 10 1-2—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...	.....
Do. do. ...	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—12 10 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—19.2 12—Value.
Fine White Java C&F Calcutta ...	.....
Do. do. ...	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—13-6—Value.
	July-Oct—1912—12 10 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi ...	.....
Do. do. ...	.....
	Aug.-Nov.—13 7 1-2—Value.
	July-Oct.—1912 13—Value.

General Tone—Firm but little doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [10th August, 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	21	23,482
B B and C I Railway ...	18	21,230

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 4 months' sight ...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. Oct.
Do. do France ...	170 1-4
Do. do Marks ...	138 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight ...	132 1-4
Shanghai " ...	175
Japan " ...	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	Rs. 96 5 0
Forward	" 96 2 0

BULLION :—We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 6
Australian "	" 24 0 6
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty ...	" 61 4 0
" 1st Settlement ...	" 61 3 0
" 2nd " ...	" 61 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The Home markets are unsettled and wide fluctuations take place every day. There are conflicting reports regarding the prospects of the growing crop and we are now passing through the critical period. Some deterioration has already taken place and as soon as this is confirmed the market is likely to advance.

There is almost nothing doing in new crop while in ready cotton there is no enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs. 300	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat ...	" 292	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	" 289	"
Fine M G Omrawgan-Akola. ...	" 280	"
Fine M G Khandesh	" 274	"
F. G. M. G. Khandesh	" 264	"
Fine M G Bengal	" 255	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 278	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	" 273	Jan.
F. G. M. G. Bengal	" 259	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...Quiet. Steady.
Estimated Sales ...	... 5,000 bales
Total Imports ...	... Nil.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6 23	6 03	6 04	6 03
+05	+05	+07	+07
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.
6 00	6 00	6 01	6 03
+07	+06	+05	+05
April-May.			
6 05			
+07			

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Ready " ...	Rs. 12 2 6 B. T.
September	" 12 15 6 B. T.

RAPESEED :—The market is quiet.
We Quote :—

Yellow Gujerat ready ...	" 8 1 0 R. D.
Brown Mawan ready ...	" 7 3 6 "

GINGELLISEED :—The market is steadier.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 56 8 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 61 14 0
Black Kutni ...	" 47 13 0

CASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 7 6 R. T.

COTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 24 12 0

POPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 9 15 6 B. T.

MOWRASEED :—Tone steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7 0 0 B. T.

WHEAT :—The market is steady.
We Quote :—

White Pusi ready ...	Rs. 5 1 0 R. T.
" " sept ...	Rs. 5 4 0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,757 1-2
Bank of Burma	136 1-2
Bank of India	68
Eastern Bank	78
Indian Specie	51 1-4

MILLS.

Central India S and W Co ...	1,750
David	373 3-4
Kohinoor	645
Khattau Makanji Mill	805
Manockji Petit	2,580
Standard	925

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	133
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	174
Bombay Steam Navigation Ord. ...	252 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	1,160
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17 1-4

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	501 1-4 C. D.
Central Provinces Ry	34

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton ...	...	338 bales
Wheat ...	...	14,087 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	1,575 "
Rapeseed ...	...	781 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	148 "
Poppyseed ...	...	555 "
Groundnuts...	...	886 "
Castorseed ...	...	8,410 "
Rice ...	...	1,138 "
Myrabollams ...	...	418 "
Cottonseed ...	...	6,868 "
Mowraseed ...	...	13,874 "
Gram ...	...	3,927 "
Joowar ...	...	3,435 "
Maize ...	...	Nil

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

July 1909	Rs. 13,60,83,000
July 1910	Rs. 21,42,32,000
July 1911	Rs. 22,64,66,000

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

In the jute market there was little or nothing doing at less prices and a fall in jute is reflected. In the gunny market where quotations were more or less nominal in the absence of any business to serve as a test. There was practically no enquiry of remittance in the money market, while in the share market a moderate all round business was done.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

RICHARDS—ELWIN—August 3, at St. Paul's, Amritsar, by the Rev. D J. McKee assisted by the Rev. G. Davies, both of the C. M. S., the Rev. Charles Louis Richards, son of the Rev. J Richards, late of the C.M.S., Travancor, to Miss Ilse Winifred Elwin, daughter of the late Edward Elwin, of Dover.

DEATH.

KIERNANDER—August 4, very suddenly, at Madras, Charles Robert Cain Hall Kiernander, late Accountant-General, Kashmir State, aged 77.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mail steamer "Caledonia" due at 5 a.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. This week "The Auxetophonoscope." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9 30 p. m.

Maxim : "Lazy folks take the most pains."

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 2,266, the daily average was 73 and the total number of new cases, 865.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius via Karachi per extra s. s. "Majidi" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday the 14th instant.—Mails for Seychelles, Madagascar ports, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Lourenco Marques per s.s. "Palamcotta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-morrow the 12th instant at 8 a.m. as previous notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bombay Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow Saturday.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. A. W. Sconce, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Batln., G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March ..... Myrella la Jolie ..... Berniaux
Coro, Marcia et Aria ..... Il Prato ..... Bellini
A Song (Cornet Solo) ..... The Children's Home ..F. H. Cowen
3 Op. 254 A Scandinavian ..... Czibulka
Grand Selection ..... Il Trovatore No. 2 ..... Verdi
Valse ..... Electric ..... Russell
Selection ..... The Girl in the Train ..Leo Fall
An Indian Romance ..... Hoodmoko ..... Reeves

REPORTED THEFTS.—A hawker, named Noor Mahomed Rasul, reports that he was lying asleep on the pavement in front of the Yusuf Building on Carnac Road on Wednesday evening, when he was robbed of fourteen sovereigns, which he had tied round his waist before lying down.—Kamrudeen Keranimji, a partner in the firm of Heptulla and Nazarali, dealers in embroidery and caps, reports that their shop in Bhendi Bazaar was broken into some time during Wednesday night and embroidery and caps of the value of Rs. 275 stolen.—Moulvie Mahomed Currim, a pilgrim on his way to Mecca reports that he had lately arrived with three others, from Calcutta and put up in a house on Bapty Road. On the evening of the 8th instant, they all locked the room and went to the burial ground at Grant Road. On their return home, the door was found open and four currency notes for Rs. 100 each stolen from his box.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's issue the Sisters of this Convent appeal to their kind friends and benefactors to help them to enlarge the accommodation for the ever-increasing number of children who are at present over-crowding the institution and also to help them in lessening the number of their unpaid bills. They also say, among other things, in their appeal that "there are 125 children in the orphanage from the Diocese of Damaun who pay nothing." The appeal is really a touching one and deserves a response from public-spirited and charitably-disposed gentlemen. The trustees of the late Seth (Mr. N. M. Wadia) would confer a blessing on the memory of the deceased gentleman if they were to come forward and respond to the appeal made by the Sisters by contributing whatever they think best. I trust this will not escape their attention. They have, in many cases, assisted the needy. I also, through your valued medium, appeal to the leaders of the Bombay East Indian community who with only a few exceptions, belong to the Diocese of Damaun, to contribute towards the up-keep of the 125 children belonging to that diocese, and who are maintained gratis by the Sisters out of their slender means. It would really be a pitiful thing, now that the appeal is made to the public, if they were not to join together with a view to relieving the drain to a certain extent entailed on the poor purse of the Sisters for the maintenance of the children of our own soil. The Sisters of this Convent from the day they settled in Bandra have been and are doing admirable work, and their good and disinterested work has evoked high encomiums, not only from all parts of Hindustan but from distant Europe. The Convent is open to all nationalities, and it would be in the fitness of things if their appeal is liberally responded to by all, without distinction of caste and creed.—Yours, etc.,

FRANK CONCEICAO.

Bandra, August 10.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE twenty-sixth ordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of the Company, Mr R. Kennedy, presiding.

The following is the Directors' report :—"The Directors have pleasure in submitting the twenty-sixth annual balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss showing the result of the Company's operations for the year ending 28th February, 1911. The Company's stock as usual has been carefully taken by the staff assistants, and has been verified by the General Manager, allowances having been made for all goods which are considered to have depreciated in value. The amount available for distribution, including the balance from last year, is Rs 40,191-0-11; and your Directors recommend that it should be distributed as follows :—1. Depreciation of furniture, fixtures, and workmen's tools Rs. 3,000-0-0; II. dividend at Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax Rs. 32,000; III. balance to be carried to next year Rs. 5,191-0-11; total Rs 40,191-0-11. The dividend to be paid on and after Wednesday, the 23rd August, 1911. Mr. R. Kennedy retires from the board by rotation, but offers himself for re-election. Mr. F. L. McAfee, the Company's Auditor, also retires from office, but is eligible for re-elections."

On the motion of the Chairman the Directors' report and the audited balance-sheet were adopted.

A dividend at Rs. 8 per share, free of income-tax, was declared.

Mr. R. Kennedy was re-elected a director, and Mr. F. L. McAfee was re-elected auditor.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

It is reported from Canton, that Viceroy Chang Ming-chi has issued a Proclamation strictly prohibiting gambling. If any person should disobey and resist arrest, he will be liable to be killed with impunity. By such drastic measures, strenuously enforced, it is hoped that the evil of gambling may be extinguished.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

General Meeting.

The forty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong presiding.

The following is the directors' report :—"The Directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last. The auditors' report is also annexed. The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of Rs 10,95,555 6-8 to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year Rs. 3,76,050-7-10 making together Rs. 14,74,635-14 6, which they have decided to apply as under :—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax Rs. 6,50,000; bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, Rs. 1,00,000; transferred to reserve fund, Rs. 1,00,000; transferred to premises account, Rs. 35,000; transferred to pension fund and bonus to staff, Rs. 65,000; carried forward Rs. 5,24,635-14-6. Total Rs. 14,74,635-14-6. There was a fairly steady demand for money throughout the half-year. The maximum Bank rate was 7 per cent. and the average 6-55 per cent. Mr. J. Fairclough and the Hon'ble Sir Henry E. E. Procter resigned their seats on the Board on their departure for Europe and the Directors, under the provisions of Section 29 of the Presidency Banks Act, appointed in their places Mr. J. Black (of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.), and Mr. D. Carmichael (of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.). The Directors who retire by rotation are Mr. J. Black and Mr. Trimbovandas Varjevandas, both of whom are eligible for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election."

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Mr. Armstrong, moving the adoption of the Directors' report and statement of accounts, said : India as a whole has enjoyed another most prosperous year in trade. Exports in merchandize attained a fresh record as regards total value. Last season's crops were not uniformly good cotton and jute particularly were disappointing, but for these and most of the other important lines of exportable produce, high prices obtained which means that the cultivating classes in very large districts reaped rich harvests. The total value of imported merchandize also showed an important increase but not in the same high proportion as in the case of exports. While Indian trade, as a whole, has been highly prosperous, this side of India has not participated in the good fortune to the extent we were at one time led to expect. Late rains and winter frosts did considerable damage to growing crops and reduced the outturn. This was especially the case with cotton and as you know the receipts into Bombay were much less than during the previous year. This was unfortunate for our leading local industry—the depressed state of which is too well-known to call for further comment. The stagnant condition of local industries naturally affected the money market. The rapidity with which cotton was exported also affected the money market, by curtailing demands for finance accommodation on the one hand and on the other by bringing in rapid returns in the form of Council Bills and gold. Other circumstances affecting the market were the severe fluctuations in the prices of different kinds of produce leading to losses and consequent distrust and contraction of credit in various directions. The demand for money during the season could therefore only be described as fairly steady as mentioned in the report. Another circumstance affecting the market is worthy of notice. That is the pressure of new money seeking employment. Year after year the quantity of fresh money offering steadily increases showing that the public are making greater use of the facilities available for its employment. In the matter of the distribution of the profits we increased the dividend paid for the half-year ending 31st December last, and for the past half year we repeated the dividend and bonus paid a year ago, transferred Rs. 1 lakh to reserve fund, Rs. 35,000 to premises, granted a bonus to the staff of 10 per cent. on their salaries and a small sum to pension fund, and carried forward Rs. 5,24,635-14-6. With regard to the sum carried forward, I may explain that we deemed it advisable to increase this item in view of the unsatisfactory prospects of business during the next few months. As usual I have to add that the sum set aside as a fund for losses that may come amounts to Rs. 5,40,344-10-0 and we also hold Rs 10,98,312-8-0 against the depreciation in the reserve fund investments. The resources of the Bank continue to expand as you may see for yourselves by comparing the accounts now in your hands with those of previous years and the volume of business transacted by the Bank steadily increases. All the branches have done well and altogether the shareholders have reason to be satisfied with the position and progress of the Bank. Our thanks are due to the whole staff for the satisfactory conduct of the Bank's affairs, and more especially to our Secretary and Treasurer the Hon'ble Mr. Begbie who has done very good work for us during the year. Mr. Begbie's recent nomination as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council has been much appreciated by your Directors and will, I feel sure, have been noted with equal satisfaction by all shareholders in the Bank. During the year, Mr. Duff—our agent in Ahmedabad—retired after many years of good work and we were very sorry to part with him.

The motion, which was seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, was adopted.

Mr. J. Black and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas were re-elected directors.

Mr. W. Bullock and Khan Bahadur J. A. Dalal were re-elected auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 1,500 each.

A vote of thanks to the Directors, and the chairman terminated the proceedings.

INDIAN POLICE DINNER.

It having been decided to inaugurate an Indian Police Service Dinner Club, the assistance as Hon. Secretary of Mr. Austin Low, of Messrs. Grindlay & Co., who has had considerable experience in such matters, was invited, and the first dinner was held at the Grand Hotel, Trafalgar Square on Wednesday 28th June, when between 60 and 70 Members of the Indian Police Service were present. The proceedings were very enthusiastic, and a Committee was elected to look after the interests of the club in future, consisting of the following :—Chairman, Colonel S. C. F. Peile; to represent the Punjab, Mr. C. Brown, C. I. E.; Bengal and E. Provinces, Mr. A. H. Giles; United Provinces, Mr. W. M. Sherer; Bombay, Colonel S Babington; Burma, Mr. J. Dixon; Madras, Mr. H. S. Wilkinson; Central Provinces, Mr. F. C. Crawford; N. W. F. Provinces, Mr. D. Donald; Native States, Mr. A. C. Hankin, C. I. E.

It is proposed to invite the personal assistance of the Inspector General in each Province to look after the interests of the Dinner Club in India. All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, care of Messrs. Grindly and Co., 54, Parliament Street, London, S. W.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 10.

The freight market shows no improvement and the business reported during the week has been very small.

The rains again are the chief factor. Many places in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Birar and Southern Gujarat have had good falls and the position there may now be considered satisfactory. In the Punjab, parts of the United Provinces, Northern Gujarat and Kathiawar, however, the drought continues and grave fears entertained for the food and the cotton crops. Reports issued by the Meteorological Department are less hopeful and the Indian holders of wheat are naturally becoming firmer and firmer in their prices as each day goes by without rain, indeed without any indication of it. From the Punjab, a clear bright weather generally is reported.

EXPORT OF WHEAT AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 10.

During the week ending August 7th 936,398 cwts of wheat has been exported from Karachi bringing the total exports since 1st January, 1911, up to 1,353,657 cwts as against 9,689,753 cwts, during the corresponding period of 1910.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

LAKHMIDASS MISFEASANCE CASE.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the suit, brought by the Lakhmidass Mills by their Liquidator Mr. J. Sanders Slater against Mr. Gordhandass Khatau and Mr. Cursondass Madhavdass to recover Rs. 3,82,135 with interest and costs.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for Mr. Gordhandass.

The Advocate-General, having concluded his address, put the defendant in the box. He said he had money dealings with Dwarkadass since 1898. His firm purchased yarn from the Lakhmidass mills by contracts. The goods in the suit were taken in pursuance of those contracts. Payment was made by cash or by havala. In cases of havala, the witness would debit the amount to the Calcutta firm and credit it to Dwarkadass. It was immaterial to him whether he paid by cheques or by havalas. Throughout the whole of the period covered by the transaction in the suit, he was lending large sums to Dwarkadass. Throughout his dealings with the Lakhmidass mills, the witness had no suspicion that Dwarkadas had no paid the moneys to the havalas. The witness first knew of Dwarkadas' indebtedness to the Company two days previous to the latter's death. From the cash receipts he obtained, he gathered that Dwarkadas had paid the money to the Company. Had he not received the receipt, he would have, in the first instance, have paid cash to the Company and then would have curtailed Dwarkadas' account.

Cross examined, the witness said he had been lending large sums to Dwarkadas, and Dwarkadas repaid large sum to him in cash. It was Dwarkadas who invariably suggested that payment should be made by havalas. He had said in his evidence in the misfeasance summons that three months prior to Dwarkadas' death, Purshotam Jeewandass had told him that Dwarkadas had taken away six lakhs and a half of the Bombay Cotton Mills for the Trikumdass Mills. Purshotam did not tell him then that Dwarkadas' position was shaky. The contracts for the purchase of yarns were settled with Damodar till Damodar died. Dwarkadas did take part at that time in the negotiations.

After hearing the arguments, his Lordship reserved his judgment.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

Conviction Confirmed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Russell and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the appeal of Chhagan Vagha who was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. B. C. Kennedy, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

From the evidence it appeared that the deceased Ramsing had enticed away the wife of the accused. This irritated the accused, who on the 11th May, left his house with a "dhariya" and a "lota" and seeing the deceased on a bicycle he attacked him. A cry was raised and the accused was seen running away from the scene of the offence. The wounded man was taken to hospital where he died two days after.

The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

GAMING IN THE STREETS,

MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL and Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar disposed of the application for a rescission of the order of Mr. E. Byramshah, First Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad who convicted Jesing Malukchand and others of assembling in a street for the purpose of wagering under the Police Act, and sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to one month's simple imprisonment.

It appeared that on the evening of the 18th of Jan. last a crowd of about sixty men had assembled in the Danapith maidan and were wagering there. The police appeared on the scene and on a warning being given they all fled. First four accused ran into the compound of an adjacent house and they were arrested there while the rest were arrested at different places. The Magistrate convicted twelve of the accused placed before him of the offence under section 61 (1) of the Bombay Police Act and fined them as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the application and confirmed the convictions and sentences.

POLICE COURTS.

INDECENT BEHAVIOUR.

YESTERDAY, before the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates, consist ng of Mr. A. F. Ferguson (Chairman) and Mr. G. C. Plinston, Inspector Spiers enarged one Joosab Haji Natnu with indecent behaviour. The case for the prosecution was that on Wednesday at the Cocoanut Fair held on the Esplanade, the accused was seen following some Parsi ladies, annoying them, and behaving in an indecent manner. Their Worships convicted the accused, and sentenced him to undergo eight days' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ANNOYING CLAIM.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali Khan of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged Shridat Ramprasad Pande with having, on the 8th November, 1910, fraudulently and with intent to injure or annoy one Bhagvati Nandan Pande, made a claim against him for Rs. 160-14 in the Bombay Small Causes Court. The case, for the prosecution, was that in October, 1910, the accused sent a notice to Bhagvati at Poorniya in Upper India asking him to pay back Rs. 160 which he alleged he had advanced him between 13th August and 1st September, 1910. Subsequently he sent a summons of the Bombay Small Causes Court. Bhagvati, thereupon, went to the Collector of the District, and told him that the claim was a false one and that he had never been in Bombay. In consequence of this Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali was ordered to defend the suit in the Small Causes Court. The case was dismissed by Mr. S. F. Billimoria, the fifth Judge, who sanctioned the prosecution of the accused. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Shanker Ganpat, a Hindu, with the theft as a servant of a currency note for Rs. 5 and silver links of the value of Rs. 10, the property of the Rev. Andrew Smith. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant missed the property while he was residing at Dattubhoy's Mansions between 19th July and the 4th instant. The theft was traced to the accused, who was his servant. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to undergo five days' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged a Purdesi named Shivdayal Ramcharan with the theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 175, the property of a Hindu woman named Radhabai. The complainant's case was that while she was away from her room, the accused entered it through an open door and began to ransack her box. Just then she returned and as she unlocked the door, the accused rushed past her with the ornaments. She raised an alarm, and the accused was subsequently arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused pleaded guilty. He was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SOLDIERS CONVICTED.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B I S N Co's steamer Sealda, 3438 tons, Captain J Swanson, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and explosives and 1 cabin, 29 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Hohenfels, 3407 tons Captain H Muller, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Hamburg via Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons Captain G Pratt arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The French mail steamer Nera, 3429 tons Captain H Casanova, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda, 395 tons Captain J C Rice, will sail to-day for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo Mr J Bott, Mr E H Swan and 30 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th Aug., should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H I M S Dufferin...Huddleston .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... Luck.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones.....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 10.

Fakhri .....3555 Baldvin.....Bo & H S N Co
Galles .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gogovale .....2038 Blair .....Col A. dershaw
Hahnmet .....2584 Peters .....T M & Co
Harpenden.....2303 Cromack ...Andrew Yule & Co
Hohenfels .....3407 Muller..... W & A Graham & Co
Mahammadi.....1251 Jeddie ...15-7...B & P S N Co
Madura.....1273 Pratt ...Persian Gulf...M M & Co
Nera .....3429 Casanova ...Noumea ...M M & Co
Pandae .....3126 Logan .....M M & Co
Wearbeck.....3496 Stolton .....T M & Co
Shah Jehan .....2566 Molinar .....M J & Co
Siberian .....3032 Gore.....Dunkirk...10-8...J M & Co
Sealda.....3438 Swanson .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Asaye	4259	Cockman	Shanghai	29-8	P & O Co
B Breconshire	3323	Evans	Bali	Bros 12-8	M M & Co
C & R Trafford Hall	3437	Hood	Karachi	12-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Antwerp via Madras	12-8	J Finlay & Co
G Nasseri	911	Watson	15-8	Bo & P S N Co	
H Terrington	3519	Weddess	W & A Graham & Co		
O Gymetric	2558	Williams	K Tajiboy		
O Homayun	2154	Maloney	Red Sea Ports	12-8	B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Obra	3521	Addenbrook	Calcutta	10-8	M M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Robertson	L'pool	21-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Capri	2620	Figari			R Line
4 R Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	1-8	R Line
5 Bombay Maru	3398	Terrasaka	Kobe	12-8	
6 Palamcotta	2283	Cuthbush			M M & Co
7 Lalpoora	2124	Austin	Calcutta	12-8	M M & Co
7 Nawab	3011	Elliott	Calcutta	5-8	T M & Co
8 Denbigh Hall	3211	Denton	Karachi	13-8	K Nixon & Co
9 Chanda	3957	Tice	Antwerp &c	9-8	M M & Co
10&11 Delta	478	Martin	Shanghai	16-8	P & O Co
12&13 Persia	4196	Haughton	London	12-8	P & O Co
14 Luga	951	Rothwell	Karachi	11-8	M M & Co
16 Kamra	505	King	Persian Gulf	M M & Co	
			M W D D		
Uganda	3498	Kilpatrick	Angor Head	15-8	MM & Co
			B I Pool		
Kola	510	Morrison			M M & Co
			Offsite N		
Lawoe	1317	Francis	Repairing		H T Ayoob

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders	From
9	Sealda	Swanson	Calcutta, July 19
	Hohenfels	Muller	H'burg, July 8
10	Madura	Pratt	Bushire, Aug 3
10	Nera	Casanova	M'seilles, July 26

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Kagara	King	Basreh, &c

The steamer Chanda, Captain Tice, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Antwerp, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Asaye, for China, &c.
„ Madura, for Persian Gulf, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	From.
7	Bilenga	Negapatam
8	Kybfole	Middlesbro
8	Edavana	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—66 bales wool, Esmail Dossa and Co; 26 bales wool, Hirji Mitha and Co; 13 casks skins, Chambers and Co; 20 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 6000 cwts bonemeal, Cox's Shipping Agency; 7 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 13 bales twist, G Cotton and Co; 1000 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanji; 31 1-2 tons oil cake, Sorabji Pestonji and Co; 134 bales cotton waste and city cotton M V Kothare and Co; 14 bales wool, G Gangadass.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—1 bale woollen carpets, C C Cama; 5 bales cotton, Nowrozji Wadia and Sons; 2 bales hides, Haji Ahmed Oomer; 2 bales skins, W & A Graham and Co; 123 cwts oldenbher, A d Adamji Shiawalla; 346 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co; 126 bags sugar, Ralli Bros; 1 bundle carpets Herbert Sons and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—4000 cwts castorseed, 4000 cwts mowrasseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Elysia s—100 bales cotton G Spinners and Co; 50 bales cotton the Bombay Co.

FOR NAPLES,

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 400 cwts feneleed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—20 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

Bombay Maru s—90 cwts gum, D Passoo and Co

Capri s—1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—27 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—42 cwts gum, A H Mowji and Co; 35 cwts gum, N M A Poonawalla; 350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bombay Maru s—29 cwts gallnuts, C M Ebrahim and Co.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.)

FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING GIRDERS are available for sale on the B. M. Railway. They were designed for Metre Gauge loading and further particulars can be obtained on application. The price they are offered at is Rs. 45 per ton. F. O. R. at the nearest Station.

Size over all.	No. of Spans.	Size over all.	No. of spans.
6'-6"	7	17'-6"	5
7'-3"	4	23'-0"	133
8'-6"	5	25'-6"	117
8'-9"	1	30'-8"	2
10'-0"	2	44'-0"	105
12'-6"	1	60'-0"	84
13'-0"	47	80'-0"	1
14'-6"	31	105'-6"	6
15'-7"	13	110'-0"	2

For further particulars apply to the

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
B. M. Railway, Ajmer.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Brand	Price.	
	Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do,
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do,
Devoe Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do,
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	do,
do, 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Sandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

O.T."

A STIMULANT without ALCOHOL.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

IMPORTANT TO
PRINTERS & PROPRIETORS
OF
PRINTING PRESSES.

THE following PRINTING PRESSES, MACHINERY and PLANT are to be SOLD immediately at a very LOW PRICE to make room for new Machinery in the "Bombay Gazette" Press :—

2 Type casting Machines.
1 Ruling Machine.
2 Treadle Machines.
2 Cutting Machines.
2 Very large Printing Machines.
2 Small Printing Machines.
1 Backing Machine (for Bookbinding).
1 Large Press for Printing Copper Plates.
1 Lithograph Press.

The above can be seen in working order at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
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NEW SONGS
JUST PUBLISHED.

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Friend	Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	W. H. Squire.
King's Way	Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternel	Stephen Adam.
Land of Love	Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose	H Quilter.
Little Indian	Graham Peel.
Little Girl I Love	Eric Coates.
Macushla	D. Macmurrough.
My Cherable	H. Batten.
The Red Marine	H. Troters,
Silence of the past	Chas Marshall.
Tae Sea Road	Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving	Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry	H. Batten.
Until	W. Sanderson.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Friday, 11th August, 1911.

OPIUM IN CHINA AND THE YARN TRADE.

An impression prevails among men interested in the mill industry in Bombay that the opium suppression movement in China will contribute materially towards bettering our textile trade with that country. They opine that as the Chinese give up the opium habit the money they now have to spend on opium for smoking will be available for procuring other luxuries and textile goods are bound to claim a good share of the spare money and therefore there will be a greater demand for cotton goods generally in China and our mills must also naturally come in for a good share of the increased demand for twists and cloths. Such is the view they take of the situation, but we cannot see our way to endorse it. To a superficial observer such an aspect of the situation is likely to present itself, but we are confronted with other circumstances which oblige us to desist from taking such an optimistic view of the position. Men of experience on the spot in China and whose opinion is entitled to every consideration tell quite a different tale. When the Chinese give up the opium habit, of course, if the money they spend on the drug is saved, there is some reason for us to expect that they will be in a position to apply it in the direction of buying other articles for their requirements and therefore our textile trade with China may also have a chance of benefiting from indirectly. But when what money they had to spend on opium, is spared them, they buy another stimulant in its place. Those who are acquainted with the real state of affairs in China have reported all along that during recent years the consumption of alcoholic beverages has increased by leaps and bounds all over the country and this is ascribed to the fact that Chinese opium smokers, when giving up the opium habit or when indulging in it less with a view to stopping it entirely by slow degrees, take to alcoholic drinks and other drugs. When such is the case the Chinese cannot be reckoned as enhancing their buying power in other directions. There is another aspect of the situation which, those interested in the welfare of the chief industry of this city, must view with a certain amount of concern. We need hardly point out that to stop the opium traffic in China effectually it is absolutely necessary to suppress the cultivation of the poppy there and we are assured that suppression of poppy cultivation is being vigorously insisted on. This means that large tracts of land, where the poppy used to grow, are now being made available for the cultivation of other crops and we are not wrong in thinking that these large stretches of fertile land in China will soon turn mostly into rice and cotton fields. That being so we must expect that there will be much larger cotton crops in China in future than hitherto. When there is plenty of cotton available in the country it will be a great encouragement of the expansion of the mill industry there and very probably we shall soon hear of new companies being planted and new mills springing up.

The output of the existing Chinese mills is already competing very keenly with the Bombay mill production in the markets there and when their number increases largely, with better facilities for obtaining the raw material in great abundance on the spot, the demand for Bombay yarn in China must necessarily diminish. Besides this, increase of cotton cultivation on a large scale in China will help the Japanese mills also to compete as it will make it possible for them to procure the raw material for their requirements freely from ports in their immediate neighbourhood instead of from such distant countries as India and America. Under these conditions it is better for our mills to look facts in the face. It is obvious the time is fast coming when our yarn trade with China must dwindle into insignificance and therefore the sooner spinners find out new channels for their output the better. Local trade ought to be nursed more carefully and more attention paid to it. In fact every effort should be made to meet the country's demand for textile goods locally as much as possible and the declining Swadeshi movement itself should make the exercise of such efforts on the part of our mills all the more urgent. If proper efforts are made in the right manner to meet the local demands for the various sorts of the textile goods, our mills can in due course grow independent of the assistance they now receive from China.

Under the conditions now obtaining there it will not require very many years for the mill industry there to expand considerably as there is every prospect of the Chinese going in for cotton cultivation on a large scale in the immediate future. We are not sure if large tracts of land are not being turned into cotton fields this year. Very possibly even the last Chinese cotton crop was large owing to greater acreage rather than to any unusually favourable climatic conditions. The abundant supply of cotton this year in China placed the mills there in a more favourable position to compete with us than ever before. They have recently been finding it possible to manufacture and sell even 10s. and 12s. counts profitably while for many years past they could not afford to spin any count below 14s. with their cotton as, owing to its limited quantity, it was found to be too costly. Bombay 10's. and 12's. counts could always hold their own in China markets in the past and even Japanese competition in China affected only our higher counts, namely the 16's. and 20's. exported from India. But conditions have arisen now to alter the situation and in future our low counts will have to face the competition of similar twists from the local mills in China.

AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

Colonial injustice towards British Indians is apt to make us believe the changes brought against them of ill-treatment of the aborigines with whom they have to deal without examination and certainly Colonials cannot blame us if we do. But it appears the Australians, however they may set their faces against the "yellow peril," appear to treat "the black-fellow" as they term the native of that country, with some consideration. They cannot deny that what has happened in consequence of white settlement there is only exactly on all fours with what occurs in any country where the white and black races come in contact. Mr. C. P. Conigrave, who looks upon the black as a being with feelings akin to the white, and has been investigating the condition of the aborigines in Australia, comes to the conclusion that it is useless to hope for their ultimate civilisation or that they may be even considerably improved. The "black," he says, knows not what gratitude is. His mental capacity cannot understand or grasp its meaning and in consequence we must for very truth's sake consider the question from some other standpoint than this. The Australian aborigine comes very low down in the human scale and in view of that very fact his disappearance before the all-conquering white has been perhaps comparatively rapid and general. The squatters are not directly responsible for this. It is in accordance with Nature's law which operates in all countries where Nature in her sternest moods calls forth the self-reliance, the bravery and generally excellent traits of character which are manifest in the settler. That a natural decay sets in wherever black meets white is indisputable. The American Indian, for example, has gone for ever and the Australian native is as rapidly drifting towards extinction. Efforts have been made to improve these latter, to educate and revivify them, but without avail. Mr. Conigrave finds that even in New Norcia, an old-established mission station, the aborigines live a comparatively unnatural existence and that with all the sympathy and all the kindness which surround them, the natives of the mission are but little removed from their wild brethren. It is not denied that there may be exceptions, but speaking in a broad sense missions do not and cannot answer the needs and requirements of the aborigines. At Drysdale where Spanish Benedictine monks have devoted their lives to the people, the monk has been a failure. And in other places the men whom the missionaries may have reared from childhood and given everything they could reasonably wish for, have turned upon their benefactors and murdered them in cold blood. Instances of the kind have been numerous and have led to the conclusion that the native will never be improved, even by easy, soft treatment.

Mr. Conigrave's investigations show that the aborigines have been treated fairly considerately, even magnanimously. Certain acts have been committed which he does not attempt to condone, and he does not deny that in very isolated cases they are being perpetrated now. But he reiterates the statement, with emphasis, that generally speaking the whole of the whites in northern Australia are considerate, and more than considerate, to the natives of the country. But here is the difficulty: the Australian "black fellow" loves slaughter for slaughter's sake. He takes a delight in slaying the settler's cattle and sends a defiant message to the losing squatter by a partly civilised brother. The trouble comes about in that way and not through the ill-treatment of black women. The aborigine holds his female in the lowest esteem. She is the beast of burden in the fullest sense of the word and the murders that have taken place are not in consequence of any maltreatment of the women. People in the towns, unacquainted with conditions in the bush, incline to believe statements concerning ill-treatment and unfairness, but Mr. Conigrave, after inquiries, involving infinite trouble on the spot, declares that there is no foundation for them. A lonely man, miles, weary miles, beyond settlement, struggles to keep awake as he watches the cattle on the night camp until at break of dawn they start on another stage towards the port of shipment. The drover is in the midst of dangers felt and feared, for as is only too often the case, cattle and drovers alike lose their lives at the hands of the natives. Kimberley is a land where a man rolls down at night with a trusty revolver or rifle alongside with as much regularity as a Puritan maid goes through her devotions. He does not do it for show, but because of stern necessity, for he is up against big odds many a time, and he knows it only too well. The Government has endeavoured to provide for the aborigines and some time ago established for them a station at Nicholson's Plains, but by a general concensus of opinion it is doomed to failure, from the very fact that the natives will not stay on the station and that cattle-killing on other stations is going on at even a greater rate than before the Government station was founded. The logical deduction from Australian experience is that the aborigines are bound to go to the wall before the settlers, not because they are ill-treated, but owing to the unalterable law that the fittest will ever survive, whilst the weaker go under. That going is being lightened materially, but the going is absolutely unavoidable.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION.

Interesting rumours have been current in London for some time that the British South Africa Company are negotiating for the sale of their property in Rhodesia to the Government of the Union of South Africa. At present these can only be regarded as an intelligent forecast of events, which the next few years may bring forth. At the moment they must be regarded as having been disposed of, seeing that Mr. Lewis Harcourt has denied their truth. On the other hand it is not entirely without significance that the Chartered Company is credited with ambitions to extend its operations to portions of Bechuanaland, the large territory populated by native tribes, which lies to the south of its jurisdiction. It is well-known from surveys of the country, which have been made, that the Protectorate of Bechuanaland is rich in mineral resources. These the Company are said to be desirous of exploiting. The area covered by the Protectorate administration comprises about 280,000 square miles, including the native reserves, and the company would like to undertake development work at once. It is true that the native chiefs are averse to mining operations being introduced into the native reserves, and that the Act of Union will present the Company from acquiring any territories which are at present reserved to natives. There seems however no reason why native prejudices should be permitted to debar entirely the development of so wealthy a country and under carefully framed conditions and restrictions the Government may give its consent to operations by the Company being commenced. In view of those possibilities it is noteworthy that the Act of Union provides for the transfer of the Bechuanaland Protectorates to the Union Government five years after the passing of the Act, and it is possible that Bechuanaland and Rhodesia may be absorbed together.

COTTON BILLS OF LADING.

The cases recently reported in America of fraud perpetrated by means of forged bills of lading for cotton bales were of more than passing interest to the cotton trade in India. After a good deal of troublesome negotiation some way out of the difficult situation, which was thus created has been discovered. The heavy losses sustained through the Knight Yancey swindles and the revelation of loose and unbusinesslike methods, which followed their detection made it absolutely necessary that a much stricter and safer system should be devised, but for a long time the negotiations entered into with this object were fruitless, there being a general disinclination to assume responsibility for the so-called bills of lading issued by the American railroads. This deadlock has at last been removed; the documents will be issued by the railway companies in a form which will greatly increase the difficulty and risk of forgery, the signature will be certified, and a certified copy will be sent to a Central Bureau at New York, which will be in constant communication with the accounting departments of the railways, and will be ready to answer inquiries by exchange buyers about any bill which comes into their hands. This is the practical effect of the agreement which was announced in mail week as having been reached by Liverpool cotton buyers and the American banks and railways. The Lancashire papers seem on the whole to be satisfied with it, while Mr. Kern, the chairman of the Liverpool Committee which was appointed to deal with the question declares that under this system forgery will be a very remote possibility, requiring a conspiracy of three persons—two of them in responsible positions—and certain, even then, to be detected very soon.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Malwa", with the outward mails of the 4th instant, passed Suez at 2 a.m., on Thursday.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces, has arrived at Allahabad with the Chief Secretary and will hold a Council meeting to-day.

During the week ending August 8, there were no chests of opium removed from the Bombay Warehouse, but 58 1-2 chests were imported into Bombay from Indore, and 50 from Ahmedabad.

Inquiries at the hotels and tourist offices show that up to now there has not been any great increase in the demand for accommodation at Calcutta, during the time of the King's visit. It is expected that the Christmas and the New Year weeks will be busier than usual, but so far there has been no indication that the demand for hotel and housing accommodation will exceed the supply.

It is quite probable that the recent "Gazette" notifications re Messrs. Weston, Haque and Lal Mohan Guha will be cancelled. It is not known at present whether any further action will be taken, but any attempt to place these officials on suspension pending the final disposal of the appeal will not be in keeping with the principles which have been hitherto observed in such cases. The matter, however, is engaging the attention and further action is not altogether improbable.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

We are having a very exciting time just now. Every one is discussing the Veto Bill, in some houses it is positively dangerous to mention it, people get so heated in their discussions as to become alarming. Another matter for discussion is, who are the 500 new peers going to be; any one we know.

ROYALTIES.

We are still coronating. Although the Investitures of the Prince of Wales, was not strictly coronating, it was very like it. Amid a scene of romantic pageantry, unrivalled in its setting the Prince of Wales was yesterday invested by the King with the insignia of principality. The stern old castle by the Menai Straits was bathed in sunlight on Thursday morning, and within and without were crowds of folk eager to see something of the quaint and splendid ceremonial which had not been enacted for centuries. A more fitting setting for the pageant than Carnarvon Castle could not have been imagined. The sun gleamed on many gorgeous uniforms, and revealed the beauties of some exquisite toilettes among the favoured throng within the walls. Green and white was the colour scheme of the decorations, green plush curtains draping the front of the dais on which stood the three green and gold chairs for Their Majesties and their son who was to be the central figure of the pageant. Above the canopy was a gilded figure of St. David, the patron saint of Wales.

No man, however little of a loyalist he might be, could have stood among the people at the King's Gateway, where the presentation of the Prince took place, but would have found his eyes filling with tears. Right out of the gateway into the midst of the spectators came the fair-haired English boy. One his young brow rested the light, graceful crown of the Principality. Around him he held the purple and ermine robe with one hand while the other rested in his father's. With them also walked the Queen. The flush of pride on their Majesties' cheeks, the look of gladness in their smiling eyes, made many a lip quiver and many a throat contract with a throb of sympathetic joy.

"It's beautiful, beautiful!" a man's voice behind me almost sobbed out. It was beautiful. It was a deeply emotional moment, the most touching and joyous of the whole wonderful day.

The King and Queen of Spain are expected at Osborne Cottage, Isle of Wight, on a visit to Princess Henry of Battenberg, towards the end of the month. It is not yet known if any of the Royal children will accompany their parents to England, but in all probability they will remain at San Sebastian, under the care of their grandmother Queen Marie Christine. Their Majesties' presence at Cowes during the "Week" will add to the gaeties of what it is expected will prove a brilliant Season. King George will be on board the Royal yacht, and, it is hoped, Queen Mary. The Empress Eugenie will visit Cowes on the "Thistle" for the purpose of seeing her charming goddaughter, King Alfonso and Queen Victoria Eugenie will again pay a visit to Eaton Hall as the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, and doubtless there enjoy another round of merry outdoor sports. His Majesty may pay some visits to his friends in Scotland before returning to Spain, his Consort meanwhile remaining with her mother at Osborne Cottage.

EDINBURGH.

The King, with the Queen and the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, arrived on Monday at his Scottish capital, where he will remain till Friday fulfilling a heavy round of engagements. Edinburgh's greeting to King George to-night was just splendid. In the first place, if ever a street was made for a kingly entry it is Princes-street, Edinburgh. It is itself the king of streets. It suggests familiarity with kings. One had grave misgivings on reading that it had been decorated. The idea suggested somehow that "painting of the lily and gilding of refined gold" about which a shrewed observer said such hard things. But the decorations proved not far amiss, for they obtruded little and hid nothing, and Princes-street was left in all its splendour to be just its own kingly self. It is very gratifying to all patriotic Scotsmen that the King and Queen on this occasion are to reside in their own Royal Palace of Holyrood, as well as hold their State ceremonials there. A considerable sum of money has been spent in recent years upon the Palace to bring its living rooms up to the standard of modern comfort, and it may be hoped that the experiment which the King and Queen are to make this week as to its capabilities as a Royal residence will be satisfactory. On her visit to the Edinburgh Women and Children's Hospital the Queen drove in semi-state by a circuitous route, which enabled thousands of citizens to see and welcome her. The institution, which is beautifully situated on the borders of the common known as Bruntsfield Links, is a model hospital for the treatment of ailing women and children, and is officered entirely by lady doctors. The Queen, charmingly gowned in pale blue satin and a hat of varicoloured roses, was received at the hospital by the Dowager Duchess of Rute, the president, and Lady Pentland, lady in attendance on her Majesty, presented the staff and officials. Her Majesty proceeded on a tour of the wards. While in the operating theatre the Queen on looking up discovered through a window a group of men watching with intense interest her Majesty's movements. "Oh!" she exclaimed, thinking of the operating tables and the female sufferers who would be treated on them, "that will never do! These men can see in." It was explained to her Majesty that her own presence, and not interest in surgery, had prompted the male onlookers to climb on to a roof outside, which on ordinary occasions no one would think of doing.

POLICE AND PRINCE.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Mary setting out for a motor-car drive yesterday afternoon in the direction of Linlithgow-road, found their progress barred by the police, at the end of Princes-street, all traffic being stopped as their Majesties were expected to drive along that road. It was no use explaining that the occupants were the Prince and Princess. With Scottish caution he detained them until a city official was found who recognised the royal turn-out and allowed them to proceed.

THE WEATHER.

The first half of July has reached an absolute sunshine record for any time in the United Kingdom, totals of over two hundred hours having been recorded at Hastings and several places on the South Coast. In some parts of England the heat wave came to an end on Saturday. Over the whole country yesterday the temperature was many degrees below the average of last week. It was also the end of a drought which lasted sixteen days. The rain, however, in most parts of the country was very slight, but the reduced temperature brought relief to everyone. Saturday was St. Swithin's Day, and although the rainfall was only sufficient to "christen the apples," it gave farmers and fruit-growers hopes that the spell of weather which is seriously affecting all kinds of vegetable growth is practically at an end.

AT HOME.

An Indian reception, which is significant of the changes taking place in India, was given on the 10th inst. by His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharanee, when they entertained the Indian Union Society and other friends at the Piccadilly Hotel. There were nearly as many Indian ladies as gentlemen—not one was veiled—and in general sociability the gathering resembled those with which we are familiar here. It was significant of New India. Indian ladies contributed also to the entertainment of the guest. Mrs. Mookerjea, who is President of the Indian Union Society this year, is a violinist of repute, and Mrs. A. P. Sen's Bengali songs are always welcome. Miss Mira Roy recited. Indian gentlemen also took part in the music, which aroused great enthusiasm. There was a romantic interest in the gathering, for his Highness the Maharajah Scindia, whose engagement to the Princess Indira of Baroda has just been announced, was present with his fiancee, and both received hearty congratulations. The Maharanee of Kuch-Behar and her pretty daughters, the Maharanee of Mourbhanj, and a number of Bengali ladies were among the guests. There were ladies, too, from other parts of India, and their charmingly simple and artistic "saris" gave quite an Oriental aspect to the rooms. Other Indian Princes were present, including the Maharajah of Bikaner, the Maharajah of Indore, the Tikka Sahib of Nabha and the Ranee. Mr. Justice Sankaram Nair, of Madras, and Mrs. Nair, the Hon. Syed Hussain Bilgrami, the first Moslem member of the Council of India in London, Mr. and Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mr. and Mrs. B. Dube, Miss Joshi and Colonel Warliker were among the many guests. The Indian Union Society does excellent work in arranging social and intellectual pleasures for Indian men and women in London, and the reception to the Society given by the Gaekwar was not only in return for hospitality he had received but it marked his approval of the aims and work of the Union. I must not forget to add the every one is delighted that Lord Kitchener of Khartoum is at last recognised. Egypt the scene of his former glory is such a suitable home for him.

TO HURRY.

A gentleman who says that "one has to be so careful what one says about women in these days" says, nevertheless, that hurry is commoner among women than among men. But as Mrs. Arncliff Sennett, a great employer of woman's labour, has pointed out, it is not characteristic of a woman to hurry. When she hurries, it is, in nine cases out of ten, because she has not the leisure to specialise. For example, if a woman writes, and is also a housewife, she probably has to hurry through the housework to get to the writing, and then has to hurry through the writing to get back to the housework; and this is true on a humbler scale of the large class who work in factories. It really does seem the height of absurdity to argue that men are catching precipitancy from women. Who invented all the means by which mankind hurries? Did a woman think of a train, or a motor, or an airship? For once the poverty of the sex in invention may be quoted in their defence. Apropos of the Royal visit to Wales, I must tell you that I was taken the other day to see the stone which is to be set up over the gateway of the Castle in memory of the Investiture. It is surmounted with the two griffins holding the Royal coat-of-arms, on which are seen the three feathers and the scroll "Ich dien" beneath which there is a long tablet inscribed with the names of all the Princes of Wales from the very beginning until the present day, and this has been made by a very artistic firm in Westminster Bridge Road.

Just before the Investiture the Prince of Wales was appointed Chief Boy Scout for Wales, and was handed the staff of office. This fresh honour, whilst so suitable to the Prince's age and temperament, seemed in sharp and curious contrast to the pageant that followed, but forges a link between the young Prince and his boy subjects in Wales as strong and lasting as the greater and more ancient dignities that henceforth bind him to their elders.

SALES.

This week there are fresh sales starting in London to stimulate the appetites of bargain hunters in case the tropical heat of the last few days should have allayed their zeal. In addition to this, also, many of the big firms are offering such tempting tit-bits that there should be no fear in this respect. The menu is excellent, and doubtless there will be found plenty of women ready to go through the whole of it heat or no heat so as not to miss any.

POREBUNDER BATHING GHAUT.

Opened by Administrator.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Porebunder, August 8.

Only a few days ago, the Shet Chatarbhooj Shivjee Asmavati Sangam Ghaut, was completed. This ghaut is built just on the spot, where the River Asmavati meets the sea. In the central part of the ghaut is a dome a fine piece of the architecture—with circles of steps at the foot. Separate arrangements have been made for males and females by a central wall which divides the whole and the steps in two parts; and it is so arranged that whenever fresh water is desired, it can be taken in from the sea. The Sudamapuri or Porebunder is regarded as a shrine of the Hindus and thousands of people from all over India come here as pilgrims to bathe at the Asmavati-sangam. Until the building of this ghaut, many lives were lost owing to the dangerous nature of the bathing ground, hence it was necessary to build a ghaut to ensure safety. Once before the scheme was proposed during the administration of Mr. Morrison, but it was subsequently shelved. The matter was again taken up by the present Administrator, and Shet Chatarbhooj Shivjee, a well-known Bombay merchant, whose birth-place is Porebunder, offered to build the ghaut, it at his own cost.

Yesterday was the day fixed to declare the ghaut open for public use; and for that purpose the building and the shamiana erected in its vicinity were beautifully decorated with flags and the leaves of various plants. The State Band played at intervals. At 5-30 p.m., H. H. the Rana Saheb, (minor), accompanied by his retinue and H. H. the Durbar Saheb Shree Vajsurvala, the Administrator, came to the place. They were cordially received by the Shet Saheb and his friends.

Shet Vallabhdas Chatoorbhoj Shivjee, first addressed the meeting making a long speech.

After this, H. H. the Durbar Saheb with H. H. the Rane Saheb and other gentlemen, together with the Shet Saheb and his sons went to the ghaut. A photograph was taken on the occasion, and the party returned to their places, and, when pansupari had been distributed, and H. H. the Ranasaheb and H. H. the Darbursaheb were garlanded, the meeting terminated.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr J S Collet, I C S, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona vice Mr W Greer, I C S.

Mr D G Mackenzie, I C S, on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, vice Mr H L Fox, I C S.

During the absence on leave of Mr. W. D. Fisher or pending further orders :—Mr O H L Napier to act as Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Mr Dinkar

THE LORDS AND THE VETO BILL.

FINAL SUBMISSION OF THE MEASURE.

Lord Lansdowne's Appeal for the King.

CROWDED HOUSE IN INTENSE HEAT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

The House of Lords, to-day, again considered the Parliament Bill as returned from the House of Commons. The House showed the biggest muster since the rejection of the Home Rule Bill. The galleries were densely packed, and the heat was overpowering. The thermometer stood at 97 in the shade, the highest temperature known. The majority of the Peeresses carried fans. The steps of the Throne were crowded.

Lord Morley, who opened the debate, was backed by more Liberal Peers than has been the lot of a Liberal Minister for many years. He spoke briefly, reiterating the objections to the Peers' amendments to the Bill.

Lord Lansdowne said that the House was no longer able to offer effectual resistance. If the creation of Peers was odious to Lord Crewe, as he had yesterday evening admitted, they might rest assured that it would be equally odious to the King. The House could force the King to do something hateful to him, injurious to the House, and discreditable to the country, but ought they to force the hands of His Majesty, merely from petulance and vindictiveness? Lord Lansdowne concluded by stating emphatically that if the Bill were thrown out it would mean, beyond all question, a large creation of Peers.

Lord Halsbury emphasised the fact that he would have moved the rejection of the Bill when it was brought up for the third reading, but he assumed that Lord Lansdowne would stick to his amendments. He protested against the imputations of Lord Lansdowne against his followers, especially against the suggestion that his friends were disloyal.

Lord Lansdowne, interrupting, denied that he had made such suggestions.

The Archbishop of York asked the House to support the Bill. The policy of insisting on the amendments was distasteful to the Sovereign, and against the interests of the House.

Lord Salisbury said that the credit or discredit must fall upon the Ministers, not upon the King. (Applause). He strongly urged the House not to surrender.

Lord St. Aldwyn said he saw no advantage in the policy of the followers of Lord Halsbury. He would never vote to place the King in the cruel position of having to create an unlimited number of Peers.

Lord Willoughby de Broke said that no surrender was the only way to bring the question before the country, and ensure that the King was protected from such a situation in the future.

It is not certain whether the division will be taken to-night or to-morrow.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The House of Lords has adjourned the debate on the Parliament Bill.

LATER.

Lords Bedford, Ampthill, Denbigh, Shaftesbury, and Steanhope supported Lord Halsbury in the House of Lords Debate. The Bishop of Winchester said he would vote for the Bill.

The papers do not venture to forecast the result of the division, though the supporters of Lord Halsbury are confident.

The latest expectation is that the Government will obtain a small majority.

LATER.

Although the speeches of Lords Halsbury, Salisbury, and Willoughby de Broke yesterday evening showed their determination to push matters to extremes and although the House was filled with peers who are seldom seen there and whose votes are an unknown quantity, it is believed that Lord Lansdowne's direct appeal to the peers, not to force the King into a hateful position, will suffice to influence the waverers.

THE POPE'S ILLNESS.

Slight Improvement.

ROME, AUGUST 10.

There is some slight improvement in the condition of the Pope. The pains have diminished and His Holiness has enjoyed refreshing sleep.

Efforts are now being concentrated on the endeavour to restore the Pontiff's strength, otherwise fresh complications are feared.

GERMAN NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Significant Assemblage of Warships.

BERLIN, AUGUST 10.

Three battleship squadrons, two divisions of cruiser scouts, six torpedo-boat flotillas, and a submarine flotilla, mine serchers etc., will assemble on the 20th instant for the German autumn manœuvres. The first dozen submarines are now ready for service.

THE Allahabad High Court is closed for the long vacation, and the Chief Justice his proceeded home. Mr. Justice Piggott reverts as First Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh.

LONDON FAMINE FEARED.

Strikes Cause Shortage of Supplies.

FOOD LIES ROTTING IN THE SHIPS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 10.

The papers are apprehensive of a famine in London owing to the strikes. The wholesale food markets are practically at a standstill, and retailers expect that their supplies will be exhausted in three or four days.

Military contractors have requested the War Office to supply an escort to take the food from the markets to the camps. Tons of fruit and other perishable articles are rotting at the ports, and 150 ships are lying at London, with their cargoes unloaded.

The number of omnibuses in the streets has been reduced owing to the shortage of petrol, and it is feared that the tramways must partly cease as the result of a shortage of coal for the generators.

Baton charges were made by police at the East India Docks last evening, and a number of men were injured.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

At a meeting of the Amalgamated Stevedores Labour Protection League it was announced that the British India and P. and O. Companies had agreed to recognise the Union.

Important conferences, in which the Government is taking part, are now being held in the endeavour to end the strike. The men's leaders are hopeful of an early settlement. The fishporters' demands of double wages have been conceded pending a definite agreement. Nevertheless, there have been further scenes of violence. The mounted police were compelled to charge the crowd at Southwark.

The position as regards railway goods yards has become even more serious, and the decomposing foodstuffs in the wharves are becoming a menace to health.

HOTEL FIRE IN LONDON.

Escapes by Ladder from Upper Storeys.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Great excitement was caused, to-day, by a fire in the upper storeys of the Carlton Hotel. The servants escaped by ladders, passers-by assisting the firemen.

The flames burst out of the roof, and there was a strenuous fight to prevent them from spreading to His Majesty's Theatre.

The entire Brigade was called out. Everything was done in the most orderly manner. Diners and others dressing for dinner watched the scene. The fire is now under control. Enormous crowds gathered.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

One charred body has been found in the Carlton Hotel, but it has not been identified. The two top floors are badly damaged.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The victim in the Carlton Hotel fire has now been identified as an actor, named Finnin.

The guests in the hotel, included Herr Dernburg, the German ex-Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Edison, the inventor. The former lost everything except the suit he was wearing.

Seven firemen were injured but only slightly.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Hitch over British Treaty.

WASHINGTON AUGUST 10.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has had two prolonged sittings to consider the Arbitration Treaties.

Opposition developed with regard to the proposed Joint Commission of Enquiry, and also the British stipulation that matters affecting the Dominions shall be submitted to their Governments.

It was believed that the latter clause would lead to undesirable complications, and it is expected that it will be necessary to amend the treaties, in order to obtain favourable action by the Senate.

ANOTHER ESPIONAGE CASE.

Territorial and Well-known Scout Arrested.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Englishman, who was arrested recently at Bremen, on a charge of espionage, is Mr. Bertrand Stewart, a London solicitor, Lieutenant in the Yeomanry and co-editor of the *Cavalry Journal*. He will be tried at Leipzig.

He is considered the finest scout in the Territorials, and served during the war in South Africa with the 36th Yeomanry.

FRENCH BOAT SUNK.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Most of the passengers on the "Emir," sunk off Tarifa, were Moorish labourers. The survivors were rescued by the boats of the "Silverton."

[The "Emir" as already reported was a French boat and was sunk in collision with the British ship "Silverton." Sixty-nine passengers and twenty-four of the crew were drowned.]

MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Balfour starts on his journey to Bad Gastein to-day, to take the cure there.

IMPORTANT MILITARY POSTS.

Sir Douglas Haig to Leave India.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 10.

It is officially stated that the following appointments have been made:—

General Sir John French, Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

General Sir C. W. Douglas, Inspector-General of Forces.

Lieutenant-General Sir A. H. Paget, Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Lieutenant-General Sir James Grierson, G. O. C., Eastern Command.

Lieutenant-General W. Franklyn, Military Secretary.

Sir Douglas Haig, Commander at Aldershot.

Sir John French has relinquished the post of Inspector-General of Forces in the United Kingdom and is succeeded by Sir Charles W. H. Douglas, who has been in charge of the Southern Command since 1909. Sir Arthur Paget has commanded the Eastern Command since 1908, and his successor there, Sir James Grierson, commanded from 1906 until last year the 1st Division at Aldershot. General William Franklyn relinquished last year the Command of the 3rd Division of the Southern Command.

[Lieut.-General Sir Douglas Haig, K.C.V.O., C.B., who has been Chief of Staff in India since 1909 was born in 1861. Educated at Clifton and Brasenose, Oxford, he joined the 7th Hussars in 1885 and saw service in the Soudan at Atbara and Khartoum, where he was mentioned in despatches, became a brevet-major and gained both the British and Khedive's medals. In South Africa in 1899 he was D. A. A. G. for Cavalry in Natal, C.S.O., to General French during the Colesberg operations, A. A. G. of the Cavalry Division in 1900, and from 1901 to 1902 he commanded a group of columns for which he was mentioned in despatches and made an A.D.C. to the King. Sir Douglas is regarded as one of the most brilliant graduates of the Staff College. When he was Sir John French's chief staff officer during the South African campaign, he proved a most capable and resourceful "right hand." His rise was rapid, and when the cavalry division was broken up, he held chief command of all the columns operating in Cape Colony. He was not fifty years of age until June 19 of the present year, and undoubtedly has a great career before him. From 1903 to 1906 he was Inspector-General of Cavalry in India and in 1906-07 Director of Military Training. From 1907 to 1909, he was Director of Staff Duties of Army Headquarters. He was promoted to Lieut.-General on Oct. 31st last. That the appointment will be a popular one there is not the shadow of a doubt, for Sir Douglas has a splendid reputation as a leader of men.]

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Gloucestershire beat Somerset at Bristol, by 227 runs.

The following matches were drawn, the teams placed first winning on the first innings. Hants vs. Kent; Warwick vs. Worcester; and Yorkshire vs. Lancashire.

PRINCE IN A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

A Corrected Report.

Reuters have issued a correction of their telegram published yesterday morning, stating that Prince Henry of the Netherlands had been in a motor accident, his car colliding with a tree. The report refers to Prince Henry of Prussia.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A NURSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

Acting on a warrant received from the District Superintendent of Police at Madura, in the Madras Presidency, the Poona Cantonment Police, on Tuesday, arrested a young European married woman, named Mrs Westcombe, wife of a sergeant in the Lincolnshire Regiment. The charge is alleged to be theft under Section 381, Indian Penal Code, Mrs. Westcombe has only been married about a month ago and the charge is said to emanate from the family in whose employ she had been as nurse previous to her coming to Poona.

CIVIL JUSTICE IN FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Cause of Vexatious Litigation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

The Chief Commissioner's review of the Civil Justice Administration in the Frontier Province concludes as follows:—"The Chief Commissioner attributes much of this vexatious legislation to a large increase in the number of legal practitioners licensed by the Judicial Commissioner. The number of licenses having risen from 38 to 52 in the course of a year. Many of these legal practitioners are very poor and they, it is feared, foster litigation for their own ends."

ABSENCE OF RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 10.

Continued absence of rain in the Punjab is causing anxiety and some distress appears to be probable. In the Hissar, Delhi, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mianwali and Rawalpindi districts, rainfall, even now, would ameliorate the situation, but if none falls immediately the autumn harvest will be the worst for several years. Fodder is already becoming scarce even in the irrigated areas.

PLAGUE MORTALITY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

The mortality from plague during the week ending 5th August was 3,192 cases resulting in 2,809 deaths. In the provinces, the deaths were as follows:—Bombay 1,390, Madras 53, the United Provinces 15, the Punjab 15, Burma 90, Central Provinces 22 and Mysore 432.

THE Kashmir road between Murree and Kohla is badly damaged in several places owing to rain.

SOME of the Punjab Chiefs have already estimated their willingness to co-operate in the Calcutta Pageant during the Royal Visit by lending materials for a realistic representation of historical events.

MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

Judgment yet Unsigned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

Mr. Justice Fletcher left Calcutta *en route* for England, on Monday night, without signing his judgment in the Midnapore Damage suit. The effect of this is that the parties cannot obtain a certified copy of the judgment until after his Lordship has returned to Calcutta in November, and signed his judgment.

A Midnapore wire says that two days before the judgment in the Damage suit was delivered, the present Superintendent of Police and the District Magistrate, invited all the leading pleaders, merchants and zemindars of the place to a conference and suggested that no demonstration should be made in the case of a decree. In obedience to this, no demonstration was made on Monday, nor did the police interfere in any way. The present feeling between the local officials and the people is most cordial. The Divisional Commissioner visited Midnapore on the 7th instant, and mixed freely with the local leaders.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

There is some misapprehension in certain quarters owing to the fact that in the Midnapur case the judgment was not signed by Mr. Justice Fletcher and it has been suggested that there will be some difficulty and delay in filing an appeal. But the opinion of the Bar is that these suggestions are entirely inaccurate and misleading, appeals can be filed just as efficiently on the "notes of judgment" which contain the essence of the award and can be obtained from the Registrar immediately. It is clear that Mr. Justice Fletcher could not have signed the judgment even if he had wanted to. The judgment was one of great length and was read out from the manuscript in original, it would have taken at least a day or two to fair copy it and Mr. Justice Fletcher going on leave from the 7th August ceased to be a Judge and could not thereafter legally sign any judicial document. It is understood a fair signed copy of the judgment will be available for the defence in September. It will be sent to Mr. Justice Fletcher for revision and signature. His leave will expire on the 18th September, when he will be once more vested with the judicial authority. The judgment will be signed immediately after that date and returned to Calcutta.

SERIOUS RAILWAY COLLISION.

Mail Trains Delayed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

A serious collision took place last night at 9 p.m., on the E.I. Railway line opposite the Howrah Junction cabin. The E. I. R. down train from Moksmeh was coming into Howrah when it dashed into a B. N. R. stock empty train which was being backed, tender foremost, into the station. It is stated that owing to rains the points at the junction failed to work and the lines joined, with the result that the empty B. N. R. train was diverted on to the line, over which the loop train had to pass, the latter dashed into the empty train engine and the front brakevan was capsized and rolled into a pond alongside which the line runs. The driver, a Mahomesan, was slightly injured, but was able to walk to the Howrah Hospital. Another carriage of the loop train was derailed, but the passengers in it were not hurt. The engine of B. N. R. was also derailed. Beyond a slight injury to the driver no one was hurt. A break down gang was quickly on the spot, but it was two hours before a single line was cleared and several trains, including the Punjab mail and Bombay mail were delayed two hours. Double line working is to be resumed this afternoon.

SUSPECTED BENGALI SANYASIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

Yesterday two youths, named Saratchandra and Nirmslindu in sanyasi garb, were arrested at Serampur as political suspects. Sarat is the son of a well-known jeweller of Calcutta. The other boy is the son of a zemindar of Jessore. When placed before the Magistrate of Serampore, they said that they had renounced the world and were going to Baidyanath on foot. The police are enquiring into the antecedents of the suspects, who are detained in police custody.

ALLEGED INSULT IN A TRAIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

The jury at the Howrah Sessions Court, to-day, found Mr. John King of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills, guilty of insulting and abusing Kumar Promotho Nath Mitter of Andul Raj family in a train on the B. N. Railway, and Mr. C.F. Payne ordered him to pay fines of Rs. 50 and and Rs. 25 respectively on the two charges.

Mr. Langford James, for the prosecution, said that in view of the fact that the Government policy was in promote good feeling between different communities it was a case of gravest importance there was a class of people who thought they could treat others of better social position than themselves in a high-handed manner, but those people would never receive the support of either European or Indian citizens. But for this class they would not have known what anarchy was in this country.

THE Punjab Government have sanctioned the dismantlement of the jail at Dera Gazi Khan owing to the encroachment of the river and the prisoners for the present are proceeding into camps.

KUNWAR Bal Uns Nath Singh of Khajargaon has made a gift of Rs. 3,000 to her Excellency Lady Hardinge's Charitable Fund. This is in addition to the Rs. 5,000 already contributed to the fund by his father Rana Shewraj Singh Bahadur of Khajargaon.

THE Russian Government have decided to increase considerably the defences in the Far East. Important works will be carried out, in particular at Petropavlovsk, which it has been decided to convert into a naval base. A large fortress is also to be built near it, and the Minister of Marine is about to leave for the Far East with a staff of officers in order to supervise the preliminary arrangements.

A DOCKYARD mechanic at Rochfort, named Alphonse Fougeroux, has just invented, after long years of study, an air-box to be carried by submarines which can be loosened, and in which officers and men can return to the surface if their craft is in danger. The aircase can be adapted right on to the top of the hull of the vessel, and is so attached as to be secured in all conditions of the sea. Fougeroux had already devised an appliance for bringing wrecked submarines to the surface and keeping them there long enough for the crews to be saved.

EN PASSANT.

A SOMETIME eminent Bengal Civilian, who retired a decade-and-a-half ago, had among a stock of notable yarns, the story of a fish, trained to exist out of its natural element, which followed him about and developed a bark of delight like a dog. On a homeward bound journey this pet, bent on curiosity, climbed to the Porthole, lost its balance, and was drowned. This story occurs to me at this season when fish is so scarce, and dear, that landladies fall back on tinned products to fill in this heading on Menus, and I ruminate on this instance of fish-rearing extraordinary with the idea that, perhaps, after all we may some day have a stock of pen-fed fish, and thus obviate the risk of Ptomaine disasters which, as it would seem, one is always more or less liable to by resort to the canned substitute. One of the many anomalies met with at Bombay is the dearness of this article of food, not in Monsoon months only, but practically throughout the year. Admittedly, the demand is great owing to a great extent, to export requirements, especially of Pomfret, but with the available Sea-board of the Island, the commodity might be reasonably expected at a lower scale, than obtains even at its cheapest, so that it would always be available as a necessity rather than as a luxury. Conditions cannot, of course, be quoted in an equal sense between the two countries, but one may dwell for a moment on the facilities afforded by fish merchants at home, to folk, living scores of miles from the centre of the Industry, by delivery of the article free to their doors at from threepence to fourpence per pound, throughout the year. The Fishing Industry of the United Kingdom is a huge system. A well-fitted smack would cost anything over a thousand pounds sterling. In the cooler seasons these craft may be away for a couple of weeks returning then with a mass of fish and ice which is immediately forwarded to dealers or consumers, all over the Kingdom. So enormous is the trade that Companies exist to bring ice from Norway solely for this purpose. In the hotter weather a daily service of small fast vessels collect the fish from the smacks to facilitate immediate transport. Few people contemplate the "how and wherefore" of the means which supply their daily wants of this popular article of diet. Unfortunately it is as hopeless to expect enterprise of this nature in India as a successful resource to pisciculture, suggested in the facetious story alluded to, which would, indeed, "change the stamp of nature." So its canned Oregon or a fishless menu for the majority.

The generation of half a century hence will, it is supposed, take their morning ride, or promenade, where now exist the rocks and shoals of Back Bay. They will gaze S. by S.-E. to E. by N.-E. viewing in the plane a new Babylon, dotted by the domes of residences of the wealthy, the spires of a magnificent Anglican Cathedral, and an imposing Presbyterian Church, perchance memorial towers, and public offices, in galore, and last, not least, a truly Regal Palace for the King's representative, perhaps, a son of his, who will, of course, in fulfilment of present fond expectations, chose Bombay as the Capital of the Empire. Colaba Reclamation will be a back street, knowing the glories (and flirtations) of a Cuffe Parade no more. The Oval and the Co-operage, perhaps, also the Maidan, and the present Gymkhanas will have made way for sites of more necessary attributes to commerce. These clubs will, however, be located in more desirable spots half a mile beyond the present high water mark, the voisinage also of a Public Park having its Zoo and Aquarium second to none in the world.

So much for fond imaginations! What of the immediate future! This latter is more to the point. The knell of the Cotton horror has been struck, and the erstwhile marshes of Sewri and Mazgaon, re-claimed, drained and railwayed will receive, store and distribute all the produce which the Indian cotton belt is likely to yield to the crack of doom. This will set free for present needs, perhaps, a million square yards of land in the best position of Bombay. One may ask in bland ignorance of the wheels within wheels ever revolving to upset the theories of irresponsible scribes of this ilk, if the Colaba area, alluded to, in its riddance from present abominations might not render any extensive reclamation scheme unnecessary? Thousands of square yards of the prospective reclamation is to be devoted to the luxurious side to be availed of by the few only. Might it not take a back seat in the projects of our Public reformers? Improvements already effected in widening thoroughfares in the native part of the City have no provision for the recreative side as might be reasonably expected. Open spaces here and there in the more populous parts would prove an immense boon to thousands to whom the intervening distance from their abodes to the God-given open sea, small or great as it may be, is a permanent deterrent to availability.

From time to time we are accustomed to hear growls from Tramway passengers touching upon real, or imaginary, grievances, as the case may be, which probably fail to elicit any permanent remedy. Something can be said on both sides. The official routine of this public carrying body is tremendous, and comprehensive (to its Staff), but in practice leaves much that is anomalous and incongruous. As an occasional traveller by this mode of conveyance, I am constrained at times to decide that the interior economy of the Traffic Department calls for much reform. I would here digress for a moment to allude to the half-hearted way in which the "superior accommodation" was run, which accounted for its early damnation and discontinuance. It would seem that the Company never desired to seriously cater for more than one class of passengers. And yet a reasonably devised service to include (and the category is more extensive than the Sages of the Administration imagine) people of both race, many being Europeans of moderate means, who, in some measure, on sanitary grounds, do not care to rub against dirty folk, or who, for obvious reasons, feel just a little out of place when cheek-by-jowl with their servants, or official menials, would, in time, have proved financially successful. The devisers of this sometime upper class accommodation in the Bombay trams might have foreseen that any provision falling short of actual separation of the two cars, not compartments, would be fatuous. Experience proved that the better compartment was a thoroughfare at the best of times. There was not sufficient margin between the fares to ensure reservation, and condition in other respects were uninviting. But even with these disadvantages time might have realised the expectations of the Company. People have to be educated in a way to new ideas. The moral courage of the "burra sahib" here and there to utilise the tram might have asserted itself in time (apart from the occasional advantage that might have accrued even to him by its use) and thus "Hall marked" the means of getting about to the permanent benefit of many to whom ordinary conveyance hire is an object, and rid many others of the apprehended detraction from their position by availing of this means of getting about.

This digression leaves me little space for the more important issues of this reference. On the score of delays it is frequently realised that it takes one as long to reach his destination in the electric car as it did by horse traction. This is often owing to the strict following of the letter of the law, the driver or conductor, taking no risks being endowed with no discretion in the matter. For instance there is a temporary obstruction which brings the car to a dead stop. Ten yards ahead is the prescribed halting place. The temporary stop could not, of course, be accepted for the nonce, as a substitution for the other. No! the car has to be delayed again. This has actually occurred many times in the writer's experience, and is doubtless of constant occurrence. Regarding transfer tickets, a person books, say, from Sassoon Dock to Parel. He is forced to name a station for change. At one time he was compelled to accept Pydownie, or Bellasis Road, willy-nilly, as the last points on the route of the first car, but this seems to have been relaxed. By a fortuitous circumstance, say, his car overtakes the one going to his destination. He cannot change into that car, although it would save him, perhaps, ten minutes, and, in the Monsoons, a ducking. Overcrowding is an evil—but even here the rules might be relaxed. The half a dozen persons temporarily standing on a car to take up, in turn, the vacancies so constantly created at stopping places is a matter of insignificance to the Authorities, but may mean a good deal to the public. One might proceed to deal with many other matters while on the question, but space in the present instance forbids.

Continuous rain has interfered to some extent with the quality, if not with the routine of the Harwood League. Candidly, my presence at a Soccer match is to see Football, not Water-Polo, or mudlarking, so I have little to relate, from personal observation, this time. The result R. G. A. versus Bombay F. C., viz., 3 to nil for the former, is not indicative of the relative merits of the teams. The heavier and better trained team would naturally have the advantage on a heavy ground with a heavy ball. The match between the Royal Warwicks and Y.M.C.A. was productive of some really good play on both sides. The former scored 4 to nil and it is a wonder, seeing the poor full-back defence of the Civilians, that the margin was not much greater. An interchange of the backs between the sides would have probably led to a different result. It is unnecessary to refer to the play of so well a balanced team as the Military in question which makes few mistakes. A great fault noticed in the forward line, good as it was, of the Y.M.C.A. was the tendency to hang on the ball when near the goal, which, as it would appear on several occasions, robbed them of advantage at a critical moment.

LE TATILLON.

CALCUTTA "ANARCHIST SCARE."

Howrah Bridge Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 10.

The *Empire* yesterday evening published a sensational story to the effect that anarchists had endeavoured, on two successive mornings, to set fire to the Howrah Bridge. It seems that on Tuesday morning three blazing straw barges came down the river from Hatkhola Ghat and collided with the bridge. A like incident occurred this morning, when four burning boats came down. In consequence of this coincidence, a representative of the evening paper wrote an account of a new anarchist move. Inquiries made to the police, the Port Commissioners, and the Bridge officers go to show that the occurrence is by no means rare. When a boat laden with straw catches fire at Hatkhola, on the Banda Ghat, it is cut adrift and allowed to burn itself out on the river. Burning boats are seen almost daily at this time of the year and not the slightest damage was done to the bridge by these. The Port officials said that the suggestion of a deliberate attempt to wreck the bridge was absurd. The whole story is regarded as a joke in Calcutta.

AFGHANISTAN ROADS.

Military Labour Employed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 10.

News from Kabul states that Amir has been recently on a visit to Istalif in Kohistan and that he intends to build his summer residence there.

The Amir is utilising military labour for the improvement of the roads which give communication with Kabul with a view to the institution of a motor service.

Four companies of Sappers have been ordered to Gandamak for work on the section from that place to Mamakhel and a similar number are to improve the road between Ghazni and Kandahar. Local labour is also to be utilised wherever it is available.

GRUESOME FIND AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Mr. John Tinson, an engineer, made a gruesome discovery in Simla this week. While engaged in executing some work for the Bank of Bengal, he found it necessary to carry out certain excavations in the slopes behind the bank buildings. A tubular brick and mortar tube, several yards long, was unearthed and on breaking this open, human skeletons about fifty in number were found. The bones are very white and so brittle that Mr. Tinson thinks that they must have been buried in quicklime. The fact of the tube being made of *soorkee* is evidence that it cannot be more than seventy to eighty years old.

RAILWAY SURVEYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Sanction has been accorded to a reconnaissance survey being undertaken by the Eastern Bengal State Railway administration for a line of a railway on the metre-gauge from Raiganj station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway via Ranisankoil, Nekmald, Lahiri Alwayhowa to Titalia together with a branch line from Mekmuli to Tnakurgaon. The survey will be known as the Raiganj-Titalia Railway Survey.

Sanction has been accorded to a resurvey being made by the agency of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company, Agents, for the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the proposed extension of the Ahmedabad Railway to Dholera. The resurvey will be known as the Dholka-Dholera Extension Railway Survey.

ACCIDENT AT CHAMPION REEFS.

Many Casualties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 10.

Another accident occurred at the Champion Reefs Mine yesterday by an overwind at Tennant's Shaft. Three men were killed outright and several more have died of their injuries. There were altogether fifteen seriously injured.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

Major R. O. B. Taylor, 19th Lancers, has been selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade at the Staff College, vice Lieutenant Colonel Barrow, who vacates on the 2nd January, 1912.

Major Vanrenen, 16th Rajputana, has been appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Lieutenant A. H. L. Marwood, 1st Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment, has been appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Captain H. P. C. Singleton, 1st Battalion, Highland Light Infantry, succeeds Captain Walker as Adjutant of the Bengal and North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Colonel H. E. Stanton, Royal Garrison Artillery, will embark for India about September 27 to take up the appointment of General Staff Officer, 1st Grade, Poona Division.

The Government of India has sanctioned the grant of "combined leave" under the rules contained in paragraph 222 of the Army Regulations of India, Volume 3 being extended to departmental officers and departmental Warrant Officers of India of the unattached list and to members of the Assistant Surgeon branch of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

THE site of the new Allahabad High Court buildings has been inspected this week, by Mr. Crouch, the Officiating Consulting Architect to the Government of India.

BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ART.

Prize Distribution.

In connection with the annual distribution of prizes of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, at which Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, gave away the prizes on Thursday, before a large attendance of visitors, a comprehensive exhibition has been arranged of work done by the students in the School during the past year. The exhibition is this year on a more extended scale than previously, for the School has increased its departments considerably during recent years, and although the past twelve months has not seen any very notable widening of its sphere the increasing number of students, which it annually attracts has produced an increase of suitable exhibits. In forming an opinion on the work which is thus displayed, the casual observer should carefully remember that the School has made its principal aim the strict application of art to the industries of the country. Consequently the work which the students have prepared must be regarded not as finished products but rather as the work of beginners in the standard artistic professions. Judged from this standpoint, no one need feel any doubt that the present exhibition shows a very creditable degree of efficiency of the teaching given in the School.

The exhibition is housed in the higher technical and art building of the School, and it strikes one at once as being representative of a wide field of study. Its branches include amongst others painting, modelling, architectural drawing, decorative designs for pottery work, and actual work in pottery itself. Pottery being one of the ancient industries of India which in many parts of the country has fallen into decay, the Bombay school of Art has recently made a strong feature of this branch and has made an endeavour to show to Indian potters how Western ideas may be adapted to their art as much as how indigenous artistic ideas may be adapted to modern taste and requirements. The architectural branch of study has recently been placed under the charge of Mr. Wittet, Government Architect, and this year's exhibits show very clearly how much the school has benefited by the privilege of his supervision There are a considerable number of drawings, which show promise that the best of the students may in the future occupy high places in the profession, which apparently they have chosen. It is a hopeful sign that the improved instruction in this branch seems to be appreciated and there is an increasing number of applications to this section of the School. The School is able to show not less creditable work in wood and metals. Speaking generally the exhibits show artistic notions of designing and clever workmanship. Some of the work on exhibition has been good enough to obtain awards at the recent important Exhibition at Allahabad and it may be mentioned that an interesting feature is the models for the ornaments on the chairs which are being made for the use of Their Majesties during the ceremonies attendant on their arrival in Bombay. The collection of pottery is most interesting and in this section the visitors paid especial attention to the well-arranged demonstration of processes, which followed the prize-giving.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report showed that in the Sir J. J. School of Art, the number of students on the roll was 574 and the average attendance was 273. In the Lord Reay Art Workshops, the number of students on the roll was 152 and the average attendance 124, the total number of students attending the various classes was 698. Of the 436 students that appeared in the Sir J. J. Art School examination, 258 passed. In the Workshop, out of the 54 that appeared, 39 passed. There were 43 prize-winners.

Mr. Cecil Burns, addressing the meeting, said:—Sir Basil Scott, ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to welcome you here this afternoon, and beg to express on behalf of the staff and the students our appreciation of the honour you have done us by your presence at what after all is somewhat of a domestic function, that of the distribution of the prizes to our successful students. It is a source of great satisfaction to myself, that you, Sir, were good enough to consent to perform this ceremony, for there is no one who takes a keener interest in art, nor is there anyone in Bombay better qualified to form a sound and unbiassed opinion regarding the merits or weaknesses of the works shown in the little exhibition we are holding in the adjoining building. Our guests have in their hands a synopsis of the annual report of the school and it is allied workshops, I will therefore not take up your time by recapitulating the figures it contains regarding the number of students attending the various classes of those institutions, and their success in the examinations for which they entered. These figures considered by themselves are not unsatisfactory, but such figures do not count for much in attempting to arrive at an estimation of the value of the work this school is doing for the art education of this Presidency. They have their place in forming an opinion, but that place is one of far less importance than the quality of the work done by the students, and the ends to which instruction is directed. Schools of Art such as this are of very modern growth; they were unknown in the golden eras of artistic achievement both in the East and the West, when the great masters gathered round them bands of students who assisted them in the execution of the works that fill us with wonder and admiration at the present time. These were the true schools of art; then the crafts of the weaver, the potter, the woodcarver and the metal worker, were not separated as they became later from those of the architect the painter and the sculptor. It was because the practice of the architect, the painter and the sculptor became more and more individual and solitary, while the crafts upon the introduction of machinery fell into the rut of commercialism, that schools of art of the modern type were founded with a view to bringing them together again. In England for many years they failed and their failure was due to the purely academic character of the instruction given to the students. Instead of the classes being under the direction of practical workers in the subjects taught they fell into the hands of those anacronisms, the certificated Art Masters strange beings, the product of the examination system, who although incapable themselves of producing an original work were nevertheless entrusted with the direction of the workers of the future. As a humourist of the period put it, "Those that can do; those that can't teach." In fact, the extraordinary theory was advanced that the less he could do, the better he could teach. In England, the struggle to free the Schools of Art from this incubus has been going on for twenty years, and is not yet entirely over. In India, as a result of the fortunate choice of original workers like Mr. Lockwood Kipling and Mr. John Griffiths to direct the schools of art in the early years of their existence, and also owing to the fact that the schools have been kept in closer touch with the artistic crafts than was the case in England, the purely academic ideal which paralysed those schools was kept in its proper place, and a large proportion of the teachers in our classes have always been practical workers in the subjects they have been called upon to teach. In this school it is possible for a student of design to study on the spot the actual processes of manufacture of the article to which a particular design is to be applied, and if, the design is deemed worthy of it, to see his design carried out. This is an advantage it was impossible for a student to enjoy in any School of Art, in England twenty years ago, and, even now it can be enjoyed in only a few schools. The tradition of this school, therefore, has always been toward producing practical workers, the school exercises being a means to that end and not an end in themselves. Failing the best of all systems, that under which the masters of the middle ages were trained this is in my opinion the best that can be done and the large numbers of artistic craftsmen at present successfully carrying on their work throughout the Presidency, men who owe the best part of their education to the instruction they received within these walls, is a proof that our system in the past has not been altogether unsuccessful. I am happy to be able to say that the traditional policy of this school is about to be applied to the study of the greatest and most comprehensive of all the arts, that of architecture.

Everyone interested in the subject cannot have failed to notice the market. I might say without exaggeration, the extraordinary improvement in the quality of the drawings made in the architectural department of the school since we were so fortunate as to enlist the help of Mr. Wittet to undertake the charge of that department, with Mr. Mercer to assist him. Government has now sanctioned our taking one more step forward, and when the new session opens next November, Mr. Wittet will have in addition to Mr. Mercer, the services of two more professional men, one an architect, and the other an estimator and quantity surveyor. Our four years architectural course will then be under the instruction of three practical men who are daily engaged in their profession, and will be under the

direction of one of the most brilliant exponents of his art that India has yet seen, and Bombay will possess a School of Architecture equal to any in the East. The work of the past three years is already bearing fruit. It will not be forgotten that one of our students lastyear gained a considerable premium for the best design for the elevation of an important building in Calcutta, and quite recently another of our architectural students has been appointed to an important post under the Government of Burmah. With the staff we have and with the equipment we hope shortly to have I feel certain that we shall attract the best of those who possess an antitude for the study of architecture who would, but for this school, probably drift into the already overcrowded professions of the law and medicine. In addition, therefore, to the raising of the standard of the future architecture of India we shall be widening the restricted horizon of honourable employment for the educated classes. I have dwelt at some length upon this extension of our Architectural Section because I feel it to be the beginning of the way to splendid prospects for our students and that it will have as vital effect upon the future of Art in India. I have, therefore, left myself little time to comment upon the work of other sections of the school, but I think it will not be out of place to mention the success this school obtained at the Exhibition held at Allahabad, where the work done by the instructors and the students of the Reay Art Workshops gained three medals, two of gold and one of bronze. Now ladies and gentlemen I will detain you no longer, but will request the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott to be so good as to distribute the prizes to our successful students.

CHIEF JUSTICE'S SPEECH.

The Chief Justice then distributed the prizes and said :—

Sir Basil Scott, after distributing the prizes, said :—It is a truism that India suffers from the overpowering influence of custom in every branch of life, in every class of the community. If she is to progress and take her place amongst the advancing countries of the world, she must shake off the shackles of custom and be free to advance. That her peoples are ready to accept new lights and new knowledge is shown by the extraordinary popularity of Western education as directed by the universities. The Schools of Art in India are designed to enable those whose inclination is to be builders, designers, potters and craftsmen in metals to throw off the bonds of custom so that they may hold their own in the competition of modern arts and industries. Of course the instruction is largely technical, for no man can advance to any purpose before he can walk and no craftsman can dispense with the essential training of hand and eye, but the education provided in the Bombay School of Art is much more than this. It is also æsthetic. It involves the development of artistic ideas. No one coming here is bound down to the stereotyped patterns and methods of his Indian predecessors in the craft which he wishes to pursue. He is taught to apply not merely the methods, but also the ideas of the progressive nations. For example, in design instead of working from grotesque figures evolved from the brain of some introspective ancestor he is taught to work from the forms provided by nature such as flowers and leaves. If he is a modeller he gets his works from the life or the perfect Greek representations of them. If he is a potter he has the opportunity of learning the process of modern science and applying them to the best advantage to the materials of the country. He will not use the old traditional glaze if it is not the best or the old traditional form if it is faulty. If he is to be house builder he has the finest instruction in architecture and the designing of buildings that Western teacher can provide. If he is to be a painter he has the chance of learning to be himself and not merely a stiff reproduction of earlier painters. His feeling for forms and natural objects is cultivated. There is good ground for hoping that art training of this kind will be justified by its results as any one will realize who is familiar with the productions of the modern Calcutta School of Drawing which exhibit a feeling for beautiful form and line and in one notable case at least, for the sentiment of landscape which would do credit to the best artists of the West or the Far East. In architecture the success of the teaching provided is evidenced by the recent successes of students. That the course of instruction provided here is popular is manifested by the roll of students which shows 574 in the School of Art and 152 in the Reay Art Workshop. Of those who appeared in the examinations more than half were successful. I confess this result rather disappoints me. I have myself in brief intervals of leisure studied in Schools of Art and it is to my mind such an engrossing occupation that none who take it up should fail in showing that they have been reasonably diligent. Turning to the exhibits showing the work of students during the past year. What will I think be of most interest to visitors is the exhibition of designs worked out by each individual student according to his fancy upon a given geometrical pattern and with a given flower or leaf to supply the artistic idea.

I am sorry to see so little memory drawing, a branch of art training which is capable of wonderful development as is shown by the examples in the English Edition of Lecog de Bois Baudran writings on the subject. Of greater interest I think that the drawings is the exhibit of pottery and porcelain the result of the skilled teaching given in the new technical laboratories. All the work is excellent in form in finish, the green and yellow ware seems to me to have a style of its own and the application of the Arabic script to the decoration of the porcelain plates should prove very popular among the cultivated classes of Mahomedans.

PENALTIES FOR SPIES.

Changes in Official Secrets Act.

The draft of the new Official Secrets Bill, designed to replace the Act of 1889, at present on the Statute Book, contains some notable changes.

Heavier penalties are provided in the case of persons found in prohibited places, persons who make any sketch, plan, model, or note likely to be useful to an enemy, and persons who obtain or communicate any such document to others.

In the existing Act, these offences are classed as misdemeanours, the penalty being imprisonment for one year, with or without hard labour, and a fine, or either. In the new Bill these offences are classed as felony, and the penalty is not less than three years nor more than seven years' penal servitude—a very drastic change. Persons attempting to commit an offence of this kind, or inciting others, are liable to similar penalties.

Another new provision relates to "harbouring spies." This offence is classed as a misdemeanour, and the person convicted is liable to imprisonment for twelve months, with hard labour, and a fine. Power is also given to justices to grant search warrants, or in cases of urgency, a superintendent of police may himself give written authority for a search "in the interest of the State."

There is an important change in the new measure in respect to offences committed by persons holding office under the Crown. The existing Act classes offences of this kind as "breaches of official trust, and the penalty, in cases where an attempt is made to communicate information to a foreign State, ranges from two years' imprisonment to penal servitude, for life. This penalty applies not only to officers but also to contractors under obligations of secrecy and their employees. This provision does not appear in the Bill just introduced by Lord Haldane, being apparently covered by the new felony clause, under which the maximum penalty is seven years' penal servitude.

In the new Bill, as in the existing Act, prosecutions can only be carried on with the consent of the Attorney-General, but that consent is not required before an arrest can be made.

News from Madrid states that Senor Canalejas, the Spanish Premier, has been informed of the discovery of a plot to sequester the little daughter of Captain Paiva Conceiro (the Royalist leader), in order to oblige her father to go into Portugal. The discovery of the plot produced great alarm at Vigo, where a volunteer guard was organised to watch the girl and frustrate any attempt to kidnap Captain Conceiro's child.

Statistics have been published in Berne of the movements of foreigners in Switzerland. At the beginning of the present century, the German influx showed a large increase, while that of the English was marked by a diminution. During the last three years the Germans have shown a decline, while the English appear more numerous. French people also show a tendency to settle in Switzerland. The Swiss newspapers welcome the French settlers, inasmuch as their presence tends to neutralise German influence.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

THE GLORY OF CLEMENTINA WING by William J. Locke.—A delightful book, light, entertaining, humorous and sentimental, just the sort of book to please the reading public. Clementina the heroine, is an artist and at the age of thirty-six decides to give up Bohemianism and Marry. One wonders whether she would really be able to settle down, especially with a husband who has changed from a dull pedant into a charming companion as quickly as Clementina herself gave up her uncouth ways and became a great lady. Both Clementina and Ephraim Quixtus are typical Locke characters, drawn with sympathetic charm published by Lane.

YOUNG MR. GIBBS, by Mrs. Victor Richards (Eveleigh Nash)—A most amusing story which it relates how a "juvenile" old lady, one Mrs. Venning, entered on what certainly looked like a serious flirtation with Mr. Gibbs, a Cockney clerk—and thereby caused great uneasiness to her son Clarence Venning, a pompous literary man who took himself very seriously, and was naturally aghast at the bare idea that he might find himself possessed of a step-father not only young enough to be his own son, but also "an impossible bounder." Therefore, having evolved a scheme by which young Mr. Gibbs should be covered with ridicule and his recalcitrant mother be brought to her senses, Clarence evoked the aid of Sybil Lady Silchester, who entered at once into the spirit of the jest—for a jest it was to all concerned save the unfortunate Clarence himself, and the cream of it is kept to the very last.

THE MAIDS' COMEDY, a Chivalric Romance, (Stephen Swift London).—Though this book does not give its author's name, it shows him to be well exercised in the art of composing a literary fantasia ; for the story is the oddest mixture of mediæval sm and modernity that has yet been put into prose. The story is of to-day and of South Africa; for the romance briefly, airily, and, as it were, neither in earnest nor in jest, sets out the adventures of a young Boer or Africander maiden who starts to found an Order of Damsels Errant among the kops and fields, and who meets in with several fine men and women of those parts, but who in the end conquers nothingmore remarkable than a good husband. The story goes gaily forward through its brief course with a buoyant movement and a taking, if sometimes rather precious, humour. A literary reader will enjoy it, and want to know who wrote it. "Chicot" in America by Keble Howard (Hutchinson) "Chicot" is a contribution to the Sketch. This gay little story of a visit to the United States and Canada is certainly very amusing, and yet when you have read it—and that easy, for there is not a dull page in the 200—you will feel that you have really been in America with a joyous companion, "Chicot cares not a rap about wealth and industries and the heavy cargo with which most books of travel are swamped. He has an eye only for the contrasts and the humours of life. They meet him in the Customs House on landing ; they escort him from New York to Chicago and San Francisco, and do not leave him until he shakes hands with a policeman at Plymouth."

ALISTAIR, a Romance, by Maria Star, (Constable) —This is a story of a poetical young Scotsman who wanders over half the world with a dreamy Italian countess, studying scenery and objects of art, and flirting with theosophy. The countess dies, telling Alistair that, if reincarnated, she will come back to earth and love him. She does, indeed back to earth and love him ; but when it is added that he is by that time married and settled, a susceptible reader will understand the predicament poor Alistair is in.

QUEED by Henry Sydnor Harrison, (Constable) —Queed is a man's name and a very unfortunate name to have to wander through life with. When we first meet Mr. Queed he is a little priggish, but under the mellowing influence of robust companionship, and particularly under the tutelage of one Sharlee (Charlotte Lee) Weyland, he becomes quite a man of the world, and eventually grows so knowing that he is put in charge of a daily newspaper. The story of his life, including the evolution of his character, is told with much skill, and he is by no means the only interesting character, in the book. Readers can hardly fail to be attracted by the bright personality of Sharlee Weyland, nor to be fascinated by the subtle character sketch of Charles Gardiner West, a young man with the noblest intentions, but a fatal weakness for shirking disagreeable duties. Moreover, there is a mystery surrounding the parentage of Queed, which gives quite a sensational turn to the story, which, for the rest, is an admirable commentary upon the life and ideals of young America.

MISS DAFFODIL BY CURTIS Yorke (Long).—Daffodil, who is sweet and pretty marries grave, middle-aged Squire Cargill, because she believes that her old lover Philip is dead. Now the squire knows that Philip is alive, and there is a pretty to do when Philip comes back and Daffodil learns how she has been deceived. But as Philip is a worthless fellow, we do not blame the squire so much for having held his tongue as for the harsh way in which he behaves to his wife when she charges him with treachery. He acts as if he is the injured person, and says some very unkind things, and goes away, leaving poor Daffodil to ruin her life if she chooses. But all is well in the end. Philip consoles himself elsewhere, the squire comes back to find not only Daffodil, but a baby son to welcome him, and the curtain rings down to a scene of domestic bliss. It is the ending which most readers will have expected.

Theatrical reminiscences seldom "realise the poster, or (in other words) prove equal to their opportunities, but there ought to be something especially attractive about the "Recollections of Mrs Charles Calvert," which Messrs. Mills and Boon have secured for the coming autumn. For Mrs. Calvert's experience of the stage extends over some of the most interesting periods of the Victorian era, and she has herself done more than any other actress to familiarise the provinces with the heroines of Shakespeare. It was at the close of the sixties that her husband took over the management of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, and under his regime a splendid series of Shakespearean revivals was inaugurated. Not only were the plays beautifully staged, but particular attention was paid to the purity of the text and to the dignity and vigour of the elocution. It is not too much to say that this Manchester enterprise had great influence upon the whole question of modernShakespearean production. It was a highly formative movement, and its record is well deserving of permanent preservation.

To the boyhood of forty years or so ago the "genus" pirate was a glowing reality, but now that our seas are so carefully policed it is to be feared that the fiction of the schoolroom has gradually neglected the pirate as a popular hero. A volume of reminiscences, however, which appears in Messrs. Hutchinson's autumn list, is to introduce us to a goodly merchantman who sailed his own vessels among Eastern waters at a time when the black flag was no uncommon signal upon the masthead. Mr. John Dillon Ross has collected under the title "Sixty Years in the Far East," the reminiscences of his father and of himself, and the recollections of the elder man include many stirring encounters with freebooters of the sea. The younger man has spent the best years of his life at sea upon the trade route between the States Settlements and China, and tells good stories of adventurous experiences which ought to have attractions for both young and old.

"Why is it that the realm is not richer for Ireland!" Such, we are told, is the question (oftener asked than answered) which Lord Dunraven has set himself to discuss in a book to be shortly issued by Mr. Murray. It is more than thirty years since Lord Dunraven published a striking study of "The Irish Question," and in the interval he has kept a keen eye upon the changing conditions of Irish politics. His new book, "The Legacy of Past Years : A Study of Irish History," is likely to have perspective and judgment at the back of it, and its plain-speaking is certain to arouse discussion.

Another political study, upon a broad and generous basis, is suggested by the title of Dr. J. Beattie Crozier's latest work which appears among the forthcoming publications of Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co. "Sociology applied to Practical Politics" is certainly an expansive, as well as a topical theme, and Dr Crozier is certain to have things to say worth hearing. His studies of political problems have always an air of detachment and freedom from partisan bias, and the present subject is one which should give his valuable capacities plentiful opportunity.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Fight against Malaria.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. M. D. Mistry, suggesting that the Khote Footpath at Chowpatty be widened.

Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna proposed that Mr. Mistry be informed that the suggestion could not be undertaken for the present, because of the heavy expenditure involved. The cost, Mr. Sethna informed the Board, would be about two lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

DR. BENTLEY'S REPORT.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government forwarding a copy of a report by Dr. Charles A Bentley, M. B., D. P. H., on the investigation into the causes of malaria in Bombay, and the measures necessary for its control and inviting the opinion of the Corporation as to the suggestions made therein for the amendment of the Municipal Act and as to the proposed system of licenses.

The report and Government resolution thereon have already been published.

Dr. Dinshah Bomanji Pestonji Master, according to previous notice, moved that the report be referred to a committee for consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner and for report to the Corporation. That the committee be requested to report, after obtaining particulars from the Commissioner as to whether any appreciable difference in the incidence of malarial fevers has occurred in the city, since the adoption of the present policy of closing and covering wells and tanks and whether it was not desirable to continue the policy in the way in which it had been enforced hitherto.

In moving the proposition Dr. Master said that the report contained many interesting and useful suggestions. Of course there were many suggestions with which many of them would not agree. In spite of the efforts made by Dr. Bentley to justify his recommendations many would not agree with the suggestion he had made about the filling in and covering of wells. It was true that the theory existed that mosquitos had a good deal to do with the spread of malaria, but they were not the only cause. Dr. Bentley had cited two instances, in which malaria broke out on account of excavations made in connection with reclamation works. He did not think many would agree with the theory that the whole blame could be attached to the wells and that malaria could be got rid of, if the wells were filled in or covered. When an epidemic broke out, it was always noticed that all and any sorts of measures were adopted. When plague first broke out in Bombay, all sorts of drastic measures were effected, but which were dispensed with later on. With regard to Dr. Bentley's remark that the Parsis, of all the communities in Bombay, suffered the most from the enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Master thought it was not correct.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, seconding the proposition, remarked that until 1896-97 Bombay was free from malaria, but in that year large numbers of people came into Bombay from the famine-stricken districts, and they imported malaria germs into this city. The Bombay mosquitos were affected by those people and that epidemic became a permanent source of danger to the public health of Bombay. With regard to the filling in and covering of wells, Dr. Jehangir said that to enforce owners to fill in or cover the wells whether they were contaminated or not would be a hardship and therefore the compulsion must be only in case of contaminated wells.

Dr. Gaya said that many remedial measures were mentioned in the report, but he was surprised that the simplest remedy which had been found to be effective and successful in case of cholera had not been suggested. The wells were relieved of the germs by throwing into them a quantity of permanganate of potash. He thought that remedy should be tried in the case of malaria too.

Dr. Sukhia, after criticising the report at great length, drew the conclusion that the Municipal officers were responsible for the present malarious condition of the city. In 1900, Dr. Cox first discovered that mosquitos carried the malaria germs to the human body. In 1901, the Corporation had appointed a committee to report on the conditions of tanks and fountains as to whether they contained malaria poison. Through the exertions of their late colleague, Mr Aitkins, a very valuable report was obtained from the committee. The Corporation subsequently passed a resolution asking the Municipal officers to get the private wells covered so as to make them mosquito proof. But the Standing Committee and Municipal Health Department thinking they had certain power independent of the Corporation whose interference they resented, insisted upon the filling in of wells. Public opposed and this result was that they could do nothing. If they had only coaxed owners of private wells to cover them, by this time a very large number of wells would have been covered in the ten years. He volunteered, without any honorarium to go round and persuade people to cover their wells, and he was certain he would get 70 to 80 per cent. of the private wells covered with mosquito-proof gauze.

Dr. Sukhia had not concluded his remarks at 5 o'clock, and the Corporation adjourned to Monday.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

("Bombay Government Gazette," August 10.)

Mr. G. V. Joglekar to be District Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. R. V. Gadgil to be Huzur Deputy Collector, East Khandesh.

Vice-Assistant Surgeon J. E. Bocarro, L.M. & S., deceased. Assistant Surgeon Manchershah Motabhai Vakil, L.M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Broach.

Assistant Surgeon Darashah Edalji Kothavala, L.M. & S., to be Civil Surgeon, Kaira.

Dr. E. D. Shroff to be Medical Officer in charge of the Observation Camp for Pilgrims at Perim and Health Officer of the Port of Perim in respect of pilgrim ships.

Mr. Laxman Sakhram Potais, Special Head Karkun, Satara, is appointed to act as Mamlatdar of Kalvan during the absence of Mr. G. W. Gadre on leave or until further orders.

Mr. Dnyneshwar Narayan Kale, Head Karkun, taluka Pandharpur, is appointed Mamlatdar of Javli vice Mr. Krishnaji Balacharya Purohit on special duty.

The following orders in the excise Department take effect from the 22nd ult:—Mr. Manjunath S. Halady, Sub-Inspector, Sindgi and Muddebihal, to be Sub-Inspector, Badami and Hungund, Bijapur District, and Mr. W. Alphonso, Sub-Inspector, Badami and Hungund, to be Sub-Inspector, Sindgi and Muddebihal, Bijapur District.

The following appointment of Inspectors are ordered in the Excise Department, vice Mr Mahomed Haneef, Excise Inspector, Athni, South Circle, deceased: Mr. Rachappa B. Arli, District Inspector, Akola, Kopargaon and Sangamner, Ahmednagar District, to be District Inspector, Athni, South Circle, Belgaum District. Mr Anant Shridhar Satbhai, Clerk in the Huzur Account Office, Ahmednagar, to be District Excise Inspector, Akola, Kopargaon and Sangamner, on probation.

Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar, B.A., LLB., is appointed Clerk of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Poona, vice Mr. Vishnu Keshav Deshpande, transferred.

Mr. Shitaram Vasudeo Limaye, LLB., Karkun, District Court, Satara, is appointed Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court Satara, vice Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar, LLB. transferred to the Poona District, with effect from the 1st August.

The following transfers of Inspectors are ordered by the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range, in the public interests :—Inspector Pranlal Keshavlal: from Broach to the Ahmedabad District. Inspector Gulam Husen Jafarbhai, from Ahmedabad to the Broach District.

Vice Mr. Ramchandra Shankar Taki, retired. Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Panandikar to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, Mr. Atmaram Raghunath Kale to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara, Mr. Srinivas Krishnarao Nayampalli to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, and Mr. Salvador Fernandez to be Deputy Educational Inspector vice Mr. Gopal Venkatesh Panandikar, promoted.

Mr. Kaikhosru Manekji Surveyor, B.A., LL.B., is admitted as a Vikal of the High Court.

Mr. Govindji Mulji Mehpani, LL.B., is admitted as a Vakil of the High Court.

Mr. Dattatraya Vaman Joshi is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Khandesh District.

Mr. Hariratashankar Dave, B.A., LL.B, is authorised to practise as a Pleader in the Surat District.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Civilians vs. Military.

On Thursday evening on the Oval Ground, Bombay, an interesting game of football was played between the team of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and a picked Civilian team. The weather was cloudy and the attendance as large as accommodation would allow. The smallness of the ground interfered with play, which, however, was brisk and interesting throughout. Notwithstanding the disparity of the score the game could not be called one-sided.

The Warwicks took up the aggressive from the start and pressed for seven minutes after which Hannon put on a good shot which his the crossbar and rebounded into play. A run was made by the Civilians' right wing, but Smart came out and saved the soldiers once more taking up the attack. Powers now lost a chance of beating Smart after a momentary rush by the Civilians and a minute later Winsper opened the score for the Warwicks from a pass by Hannon. The same player again essayed a shot, when Watson centred, but skied the ball. The Civilians now pressed and forced a corner, but the kick went behind. More close shots were sent in by the Warwicks, and then the Civilians crossed into their opponents' territory, Harwood just shooting wide. Then a second goal was scored by the soldiers through the instrumentality of Winsper, who tackled Willmott, and a moment later Hillier added a third point. A couple of corners against the Warwicks were unconverted Smart fisting out the first kick and then, for the soldiers, Watson put in a splendid centre which Winsper converted with his head. Lewin saved from Westall who tried to convert a corner-kick against the Civilians. The Civilians were pressing when half-time came. Score :

R. Warwicks ..... 4 goals.
Civilians ..... nil.

After crossing over, the Civilians' forwards made a persistent attempt to break through the soldiers' defence, but no score was forthcoming and the Warwicks' forwards became busy once more, but were met with a strong opposition from Willmott and Chapman. Exchanges became more even and were at times in favour of the Civilians who pressed hard despite the fact that the wind was against them. Eventually after a forward run, Westcopp, who had been fed by Sim, beat Smart with a hot shot. This put the Warwicks on their mettle and Westall tested Lewin with a shot which he cleared safely. However, the Civilians still played a good forward game, and Westropp and Green put in a good combined run, the latter beating Smart with a close-range shot. Just before the call of time, which brought a thoroughly good game to an end, Westall gave the Warwicks a fifth point. Score :

R. Warwicks..... 5 goals.
Civilians..... 2 goals

The teams were as follows :—

R. WARWICKS :—Goal, Smart ; backs, Baker and Bench ; half-backs, Brown, Matthews and Turrall ; forwards, Watson, Hannon, Winsper, Hillier and Westall.

CIVILIANS :—Goal, Lewin ; backs, Chapman and Willmott ; half-backs, Hyde, Templeton and Sim ; forwards, Harwood, Westropp, Green, Powers and Barnard.

POONA RACES.

4th Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 10.

HORSES LEFT IN.

THE MONSOON PLATE.—6 furlongs:—San Remo, Baum, Black Douglas, Malmsey, Heather Bell, Ruby Lie, Tangaroa, Cherry Hackle, Watchtower, Metal Boy, Hant Park, Comet, and Solutio.

THE OLD STAND PLATE.—1½ mile:—Vancouver, Eva, Sholto, Black Douglas, San Remo, Bally Maclune, Coat of Arms, Lovania, Oakton, Apologue, Hilarity, Realm, and Galloping Girl 2nd.

AN ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—1 mile:—Pointer, Little Taffy, Bunsee, Harry Johnson, Bonaparte, Macedonia, Turn of Luck, 2nd Myso e, Tressady, Bacon, Submit, Rightaway, Guinea Merchant, Gaulyum Bombay Bank, Loujas, Young Japan, Kameral Mutook, Bashoosh, Young Turvez, Guidon, and Avia.

AN ARAB PONY WELTER PLATE.—about 5 furlongs:—Electric, Creditor, Little Sanaya, Good Shot, Mudkoor, Ocion, and Tofiopatha.

DIVISION OF THE NOVICE PLATE.—About 5 furlongs (division 1):—Ordinary, Little Taffy, Zomat, Khadrawi, Sidick, Balor, Secretary, Francos, Young Skylark, Hurley, Gujarat, Sir Albert, Dollar, Rimmerley Maamal, So Mons, Mars.

DIVISION 2nd:—Mumwan, Taste Jamshed, New Guinea, Clever Boy 2nd Verney, Vazir, Little Boy, Stanstony, Sirkar, Kamil Baig, Flyer, Poona Mail, Kaharaman, Mishriff, Hare, Zeoid.

HANDICAPS.

Saturday 12th August 1911:

THE SATARA PLATE.—1½ miles—Precious 9st, 12lbs, Arnist 8st 6lbs, Dawood Beg 7st 9lbs, Guinea Gold 9st 11o, Famous 9st 5lbs, Sir Hugo 8st 4lbs, Alma 8st 6lbs, Well Done 8st 3lbs, Silvermine 7st 4lbs, Measer 7st 1lb, Grand Duke 8st 2lbs, Lama 7st, Tajilmalook 9st, Brigand 2nd 8st 1lb, Rockmand 8st 12lbs, Young Salamic 8st 11lbs, Steward 8st, Sir Visto 8st 10lbs, Winchester 7st 12lbs, Top weight not accepting. Weights to be raised to 4lbs.

POONA 3RD EXTRA MEETING.

A telegram from Poona in our issue of yesterday morning under the heading "The Little Beginner's Plate" which referred to the Third Extra Meeting at Poona, should have read as follows :—"An objection has been lodged against Kimberley on the grounds of wrong ownership. In the second race, the Lohagaon Plate, J. Taylor, the rider of Zaffer Beg, was fined Rs. 50 for disobeying the starter and delaying the start."

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COMET.

Visible in an Opera-Glass.

A new comet, which possesses some interesting features, was discovered by Mr. Kiess of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California, on July 7.

It was sufficiently bright to be visible in an opera-glass, and had a short tail. It was seen in the morning sky shortly before dawn, and was found to be moving south-west at a speed of one-third of a degree per day. Observations are now to hand from several places, including Greenwich.

The orbit shows a strong resemblance, says the "Times" to that of Comet 1790, I, a small comet found by Miss Caroline Herschel in January 1790. It may prove to be a return of the same object; as soon as the new comet has been under observation for a month or so it will be possible to decide the question of identity; mere resemblance of orbit is not conclusive as there are several instances of families of comets following each other along practically the same orbit. The most remarkable case is that brilliant comets of 1843, 1880, 1880, and 1887.

This is the second cometary discovery of the present year; the first was Wolf's periodic comet, which was detected about a month ago by its original discoverer. It is extremely faint and will remain so throughout its present apparition. Encke's comet is due to return to the sun's neighbourhood this month. Search is now being made for it, but it is badly placed at this return, and may escape detection. It has however, been seen at every return since the year 1819, and it is hoped that this remarkable record will not be broken.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 7th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1911-12	£17,158,300
Remitted from 1st April 1911 to 5th August 1911, by Council Bills.....	£ 9,152,197
Balance to be remitted from 6th Aug. 1911 to 31st March 1912	£ 8,006,103

a Of this sum £1,383,300 has been taken to in account of the Currency Reserve for investments the Consols.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

[SIMLA, AUGUST 10.

A slight depression has appeared in Bengal. General rainfall has occurred in North-East India and Burma. A few falls are reported from the submontane districts of the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Malabar.

The principal amounts are :—Moulmein and Myitkyina, one and a half inches; Akyab, two; Cheerapunji, eight ; Chittagong, Saugor Island, Burdwan, Samoalpur, and Naya, Dumka, three; Barisal and Serhampore, one and a half; Hazaribagh, two ; Gorakhpur, Muktesar and Salem, one ; Meerara, one and a half.

The forecast shows that the rainfall is likely to increase in the Western Himalayas and on the adjacent plains and in the East of the United Provinces and of the Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Kepla.			
	Byculla	nada	Fort	Colaba
	In Ots	In Ots	In Ots	In Ots
Previously registered	42·33	44·77	44·93	38·57
Thursday, 10th August.....	0·01	0·14	0·12	0·02
Total	42·33	44·91	45·05	38·59
Same date last year	51·63	45·07	45·30	40·72

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 10.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill. ...	0·03	37·59	50·98	61·91

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 5th Aug., 1911 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora	31 36	Viramgam	2 45
Panjoo.....	33 85	Dabhoe	11 60
Vaitarana	45 51	Sevalia	6 64
Palghur	34 65	Godhra	4 47
Gholwad	23 41	Patri	4 70
Daman.....	32 5	Limkhera	6 45
Bulsar	21 90	Dohad	6 85
Nausari	14 76	Amargarh	14 45
Surat	12 49	Rutlam	10 44
Kim	14 01	Nagda	10 20
Broach.....	11 5	Rajpardi	20 21
Baroda.....	12 18	Bardoli	20 9
Mahmadabad	12 69	Nandasbar.....	6 73
Ahmedabad	8 65	Nardana.....	9 57

During the Week ending 5th Aug., 1911.

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Alot.....	7 30	Gangapur city...	3 44
Pachpahar	9 51	Hindaun city ...	3 94
Kotah	6 64	Bayana	5 76
Indargarh	3 27	Bharatpur	1 11½

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 10th AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants in flower but continue withering. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Mooltan.—Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants healthy. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Rain much needed generally. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. All crops suffering from little rain.

Beawar.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain. Food-grains sowing backward. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains prospects improving.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Often cloudy, but no rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Broach.—Sometimes bright and cloudy, but no rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy.

Viramgam.—Drought still continues. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing, healthy, and looks well but fine weather wanted for weeding. Cotton smaller area sown this year. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—More rain wanted generally.

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Sushire.....	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	94·8	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat.....	...	...	...	0·00
Multan.....	101·3	80·5	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	110·4	85·9	...	3·51
Lahore	105·9	87·2	...	3·24
Sirsa.....	...	...	...	...
Ambala	05·5	83·9	...	6·90
Delhi	104·8	87·0	...	5·26
Agra.....	101·0	81·0	...	1·94
Mainpuri.....	100·8	85·1	...	3·95
Jhansi	96·0	82·0	...	4·39
Cawnpore	96·2	83·4	...	3·70
Allahabad	95·6	80·5	0·01	5·27
Jacobabad	111·6	78·8	...	0·05
Karachi	81·5	76·0	...	0·02
Ajmer	94·9	79·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	99·2	80·6	...	7·51
Kotah	95·6	82·1	...	7·74
Bhuj.....	88·0	78·0	...	1·21
Dwarka	84·8	79·2	...	1·31
Veraval	82·1	78·3	...	4·01
Dajeo.....	95·6	?	...	2·87
Bhavnagar Para.....	97·0	79·0	...	4·24
Surat	87·9	76·6	0·42	12·54
Ahmedabad	98·6	87·7	...	6·74
Deesa	96·3	78·9	...	7·95
Neemuch.....	89·4	75·5	...	9·26
Indore	82·6	71·6	...	9·98
Jubbulpore	82·8	73·8	0·05	22·24
Saugor	82·8	73·1	...	17·82
Chanda.....	83·1	74·4	...	15·18
Khandwa	86·2	78·1	...	7·13
Akola	83·2	72·6	0·13	15·62
Amraoti	82·8	74·3	0·09	14·45
Nagpur.....	84·6	73·3	0·22	30·20
Chanda	79·5	74·5	0·86	28·18
Raipur.....	79·7	72·6	0·40	23·65
Bombay	88·9	75·9	0·02	33·59
Satnagri.....	83·3	76·4	0·14	43·65
Mormugao	82·0	76·7	0·03	55·31
Karwar	79·8	75·6	0·07	55·78
Malaya	84·9	72·6	...	15·32
Ahmed. Nagar	77·6	69·0	0·02	14·25
Poona	80·0	70·8	0·06	10·41
Sholapur	80·3	71·4	...	11·32
Vijapur	82·7	71·2	...	7·83
Belgaum	78·3	66·5	0·24	22·75
Aurangabad	78·7	68·2	0·20	15·76
Nizamabad (Indur)	79·9	71·7	0·16	19·56
Hyderabad	80·6	71·7	...	13·31
Mangalore	83·8	68·8	0·39	68·64
Calicut.....	80·8	74·1	0·52	64·72
Cocanada	84·2	73·2	1·13	55·99
Colombo	87·6	77·6	0·04	8·60
Masulipatam	93·3	77·7	0·05	11·55
Cuddapah .....

BY THE WAY.

SIR GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN.

In mail week occurred, the seventy-third birthday of Sir George Otto Trevelyan, and the veteran politician and litterateur on whom recently was bestowed the O.M., received the congratulations of many friends and admirers. Speaking at a dinner of the Author's Club about the time he quitted the Parliamentary arena, Sir George averred that "in literature a man whether his work be better or worse, had the satisfaction of knowing he could make it every bit as good as he had the capability of making it, and that reward, which was the very best that the genuine worked could ask for, no man could take from him." It was the real and genuine love of the calling, according to the kinsman and biographer of Macaulay, that drew man into literature: and the standing marvel of literature to Sir George is the fact that Carlyle, according to his own confession, had no pleasure in his artistic creations—his "Fredrick the Great" even being, as its author called it, "a terrible and dry task."

YET MORE THACKERAY.

There are many intimate touches in the article on Thackeray contributed to the new number of the Pall Mall Magazine, by Dickens's younger daughter, Kate, who has been Mrs. Perugini for many years. She describes how she met Thackeray once in Kesington Gardens, near the beginning of their friendship, and how he walked up and down his "favourite path" talking of her father's, the first of many talks on the same subject. My father way of life, his daily habits of writing, his likesiand dislikes—his friends and above everything, his written books all held for Thackeray a singular I facination, and her ever seemed to tire of what I had to tell him. Sometimes, but that was later on, he would criticise my father's work, while I, grown bolder as I knew him better and always keen in defence of one who in my eyes seemed little short of perfection, would hotly oppose his never very severe but always wise and reasonable objections. Once, after a disagreement, I told him that never, "never" again would I discuss with him any of my father's work"; but the breach was soon healed.

LORD GRANVELLE AND THE LATE QUEEN.

"Madge," in the "Gentlewomen," tells a story of Queen Victoria's visit to Holyrood in July, 1860, for the purpose of holding a review of Scotish Volunteers. Lord Granville, then Lord President, was Minister in attendance. After the review, her Majesty entertained the Chief Estates of Scotland at a great banquet, and among the principal guests was the superlative Duke of Hamiltoon. The Queen as she sat down to dinner, noticed that the Duke had entered the dining-room before Lord Granville. No breach of etiquette over escaped that watchful eye, and in the evening the Queen said to the Lord President of the Council Pray Lord Granville why did you let the Duke take precedence of you?". To which Lord Granville made this characteristic reply. "Because, ma'am I can't run like a lamp-lighter."

A PLAYBILL COLLECTION.

Mrs. Enthoven's wonderful collection of playbills, recalling a century of stage history is described by Mr. W. T. Roberts in T. P.'s "Magazine" for July. The lady has close on 60,000 specimens, all carefully arranged incabinets in chronological order. The collection includes 240 bills relating to Garrick, one of which was the gift of Miss Ellen Terry. The bills go back to the middle of the eighteenth century and among them are many of historical interest, such as that which caused the first of the O.P. riots in 1809, that of Queen Victoria's first visit to Covent Garden in 1837, and those regarding Bun's doings at Drury Lane in 1839.

A BOON TO THE BIOGRAPHER.

That the collection is really of value may be gauged by the fact that the British Museum authorities have made repeated efforts to acquire it. The bills are a blessing to the biographer, as they show the date of the first appearance of nearly every famous performer for about a century and a half, and in many cases the number of times of performance, and all the parts played. That all playbills do not bear the year of issue has often caused Mrs. Enthoven much research. Playbills, it seems, are rarely or never "faked"—the game is not worth the candle. Playbills of the last fifty years have at present practically no commercial value. Many such are offered to Mrs. Enthoven at two guineas apiece—their market value in most cases can be expressed in pence. But their value may grow in the years to come.

"LONG-DISTANCE" ORATORY.

A French statistician has had the temerity to analyse the debates on the French Budget of 1911—debates described by the journal which proudly records the results as "interminable"—(how much more appropriate the word sounds, for this purpose, if pronounced in the French way)! This patient investigator discovered that the various speeches, in the French equivalent for "Hansard," filled 371,689 lines in the official record. In the Senate and Chamber, 2,174 speeches were delivered, over 1,300 being in the Senate. The Chamber devoted 129 sittings to the discussion, and the Senate 37. The misguded persons who count the grains of sand in an hour-glass might care to examine some piece of British legislation in the same way—the debates on the 1909 Budget, shall we say?—and, on the other hand, perhaps they might not. In any case, the labour and its reward would be equally appalling.

COST OF LIVING IN PARIS.

The Association of General Statistics in France has recently published a volume on the cost of living in Paris. The working classes as well as the middle classes have not been faced with any sensible increase in the cost of food during the last forty years. But new necessities and the desire for increased comfort and luxury, have raised the standard of living in Paris as well as in London, while taxation has increased. The price of bread and meat is higher in Paris than in London, and this is due to the import duty on wheat, which increased the price of bread except in years of bountiful harvest and to the prohibition of the entry of dead m at, which is justified on sanitary grounds, but which is really a protective measure. On the other hand, the price of sugar, owing to our signing the Brussels Convention, has materially decreased. Sugar it a food of the first class, and if the duty has decreased, the amount of sugar available for France is much greater, so that the price is considerably lower. This has given an impetus to the various industries which use sugar as a raw material, and for the first time France has taken her place among the jam-producing countries. So much for the Brussels Convention, signed by a Conservative Government, which raised the price of sugar in this country.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORKMEN.

The price of wine has also diminished owing to over-production, and while the South of France has suffered Paris has gained. There has no doubt been a gradual rise in rent, and the working-classes of Paris have to pay more for lodging in proportion (owing to the protective taxes on the raw material of the building trade) than our working-classes. But on the whole it is reassuring to learn that the cost of living in itself has not risen to any appreciable extent in Paris. Indeed, it is likely to decrease in the near future, owing to the general movement against tariffs. At the same time, these statistics make it abundantly clear that the English workingman, both in the cost of food and necessities generally, is much better off than his contemporary in France. This no doubt, is due to Free Trade.

A PATRON SAINT FOR SHORTHAND WRITERS.

Spanish shorthand writers, it appears, have been anxious to have a patron saint. A Franch contemporary is delightfully facetious in describing how a suitable choice for the position was made. As our contemporary (not very accurately) remarks, at the period when saintly persons available for the office were alive, shorthand was neither known nor necessary. And after a good deal of research the Spanish stenographers fixed upon Saint Genest, who, it seems suffered martyrdom for refusing to transcribe an Imperial decree. Saint Genest had already figured as the here of a tragedy of Rotrou, and new that his name again comes into posthumous fame, this time as the patron of shorthand writers, our contemporary sheds a crocodile tear of sympathy for him.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"PELLEAS AND MELISANDE."

To write "Pelleas and Melisande", says a dramatic critic in mail week, was to perform one of the large acts of self-sacrifice. We mortals, who pass off as the expression of our lives a little series of sounds and motions, who resign ourselves with, perhaps, a sigh to that uncertain empire of speech and action which dominates the great part of the world, yet keep, in our deepest soul, some guarded calm retreat, some sheltered pool in whose purifying waters we bathe with inexpressible delight. We may have many such retreats, or we may have but one; and my abode may prove no haven for my friend. But there can be none so noble that these waters may not purge him—indeed, a greater nobility means only a more frequent plunging into the depths. To share this delight with another, to attempt description even, we are far too timid. If the most miraculous deed, the most wonderful word, fall so far below the standard, how, then, shall we convey it in terms of deeds and words! Yet to do this Macterlinck has consistently striven, and he is, perhaps, the only man alive who has achieved noteworthy success in giving expression to the most impalpable experiences of the soul. It is not hard to imagine how, before he wrote Pelleas and Melisande, he must again and again have fled from the world to this treasured retreat of the artist, this vogue and delicate spiritual idea. From the cloudy, shuddering light of such a fountain, he must have drawn a happiness ever more exquisite; till one day—and it must have been a day of sorrow—there came upon him the realisation that he must give it to the world. He must have approached the task with a quivering fear, he must have accomplished it with an infinite anguish. But the Angel of Pain was by his side. It is idle, he knew, to think "that by means of words any real communication can ever pass from one man to another."

MR. MARTIN HARVEY AND MRS. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

And, for us, does "Pelleas and Melisande" perish as masterpiece as soon as it reaches the stage? Quite easily, it might. The intrusion of the actor's material and complex personality into such a spiritual fancy forms a serious menace. Generally, I should say, the marionette would prove more effective, in that it imposes no single reading of a part upon a heterogeneous audience, and can be endowed by each member with the personality of his imagination. But I seriously doubt whether any contrivance or any actors could improve on the performance given at the Lyceum by Mr. Martin Harvey and Mrs. Patrick Campbell. They are both poets, both dreamers, both of another world, or of no world at all. And, above all, they act by suggestion, which as I have said, composes the essential beauty of "Pelleas and Melisande." In Maeterlinck's eyes, the mysterious alone is beautiful. Whence came Princess Melisande? "Far from here . . . far . . . far.... Why was Golaud hunting in a foreign country? What took place when Melisande returned to Golaud without the ring? or when Golaud took little, Yniold to see what had happened in Melisande's chamber? We are not told; we do not wish to be. A commercial dramatist could not have refrained from seizing the last point as an opportunity for a great climax of action Maeterlinck employs it as a climax of silence. The momentous this, to him, is mood, not movement. The real climax is not in the blow, but in the emotion from which it springs. What are blood and tears but symbols? And of what dramatic value is the symbol after you have shown the thing it symbolises? Mr. Martin Harvey has done nothing more beautiful than his Pelleas. It is as if he presented us with nothing more tangible than a reflection in water, stirred into uncertain motion by the passing winds. The Melisande of Mrs. Patrick Campbell is also a fine performance—"a poor little mysterious being, like all the world," whose voice seems truly to have "passed over the sea in springtime." The scenes between these two are played with such a rare sense of the indefinite, of the imperceptible, of the insignificance of the thing said of done that they seem no more than faint memories even as you behold them. The King Arkel, too, of Mr. James Hearn is a work of remarkable grandeur, and his delivery of the final speech rises to magnificent heights. As for the Golaud of Mr. Arthur Wontner, it is disappointing—far too savage, far too Othello-like in its passionate jealousy. Golaud's excesses were the result of an overwhelming grief; at heart he was good and kind beyond the normal boundary of man, as there are many passages to show. Miss Alma Murray's Genevieve was also unsatisfactory, but Miss Dorothy Burgess made a good little Yniold. The play was excellently produced, and as few cuts were made as could reasonably be hoped.

ORIGIN OF "BUNTY."

One of the interesting features of the Scotish comedy, "Bunty Pulls the Strings," that has set all London talking, is the appearance in the cast of six members of one family:—Mr. Graham Moffat, the author, who plays Tammas Biggar; Mrs. Graham Moffat, his wife, who plays Elen Dunlop; Miss Kate Moffat, his sister, who plays the leading part, Bunty Biggar; Miss Winifred Moffat, his daughter, who plays the child's part; Mr. Watson Hume (Moffat,) his youngest brother, who plays Weelum Sprunt, the young Elder, on his first day of taking the plate; and Mr. sanderson Moffat, his younger brother, who play's the village policeman. "I have had it in my mind for years," said Mr. Graham Moffat in an interview with a Press representative "to bring all the family together, because I knew we were exactly fitted to play the types Scottish character we know so well, and that we could present something altogether different from the plays to which the public have been accustomed. Our father was a Scottish elocutionist, and our mother, to whom we also owe much, has a great gift of Scottish story-telling. Sae is leaving Scotland for the first time in her life this week to come on a visit to London."

A CRINOLINE PLAY.

Mrs. Graham Moffat, in addition to the part she plays in the comedy, designs all the dresses for it. It is a crinoline play of the period of 1860. Another play of Mr. Moffat's, which has had a great success in Scotland, and is likely to be seen in London, "The Scrape of the Pen," is a crinolette, piece of the period of 1875. "Semi-modern costume," Mr. Moffat thinks, "has not been developed to the extent it might be on the stage. Plays like 'Caste' and 'Our Boys,' if dressed in the costume of the year in which they were originally produced, would still have another run, because the quaintness of that costume is in keeping with the old-fashioned style of writing." With regard to "Bunty," it was developed, he said, when I asked him its origin, from a natural knowledge of Scottish character and Scottish ways. "More than in any other play I have written the characters I wanted to put into it suggested the story. Usually it is the other way round; the story suggests the characters." "Maude's the man for that," was the exclamation of Mr. Moffat's agent when he had read two acts to him. Thereupon an introduction was arranged. "Mr. Cyril Maud kindly listened while I read the whole play to him," he said, "and at once arranged to give me a special matinee. We expected it would be such a big success, but we did not know it would be such a big success. I am glad, for Mr. Maude's sake, that we justified his action."

SUCCESS OF HENRY VIII.

One of the most noteworthy features of the past season has unquestionably been the unprecedented success of "Henry VIII." at His Majesty's' and Sir Herbert Tree was well justified in dwelling in the course of his recent speech on the significance of that triumph of a dramatist who has been sometimes alleged to spell bancruptcy. He would have been justified also in taking more credit than he did for his own share in bringing about that gratifying result. The manager who achioves the longest run of any Shakespearian play on record is entitled to put a feather in his cap. Now we shall see whether a much greater play from the same pen, and presented under the same auspices, will be received with equal favour by the public. Sir Herbert Tree himself as Macbeth will have a part in which he will challenge comparisons with many famous predecessor. and Miss Violet Vanbrugh as Lady Macbeth will be resuming one in which she has won high praise before. Mr. Bourchier, on the other hand, will now essay Macduff for the first time; when he himself produced "Macbeth" he took, of course, the title part. Sir Herbert Tree's further announcement that he hopes subsequently to introduce to London audience some "foreign comrades of distinction," including the players from the Art Theatre of Moscow, will have been ready with interest by many. In the kindred art of the dance Russian performers recently achieved such great things with Western audiences that expectation will be all the keener to ascertain to what extent they excel also in the art of the theatre.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.

HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
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CROWN PIANOS.
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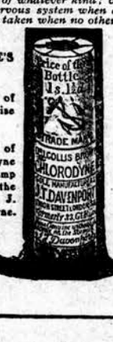

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IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL RESHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

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Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Banaras, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo,

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends. Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraphs.
9th September, 1905.

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